

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 5, NO. 1**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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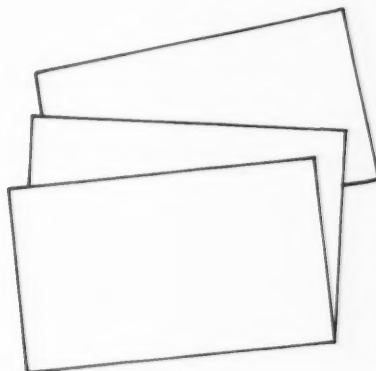
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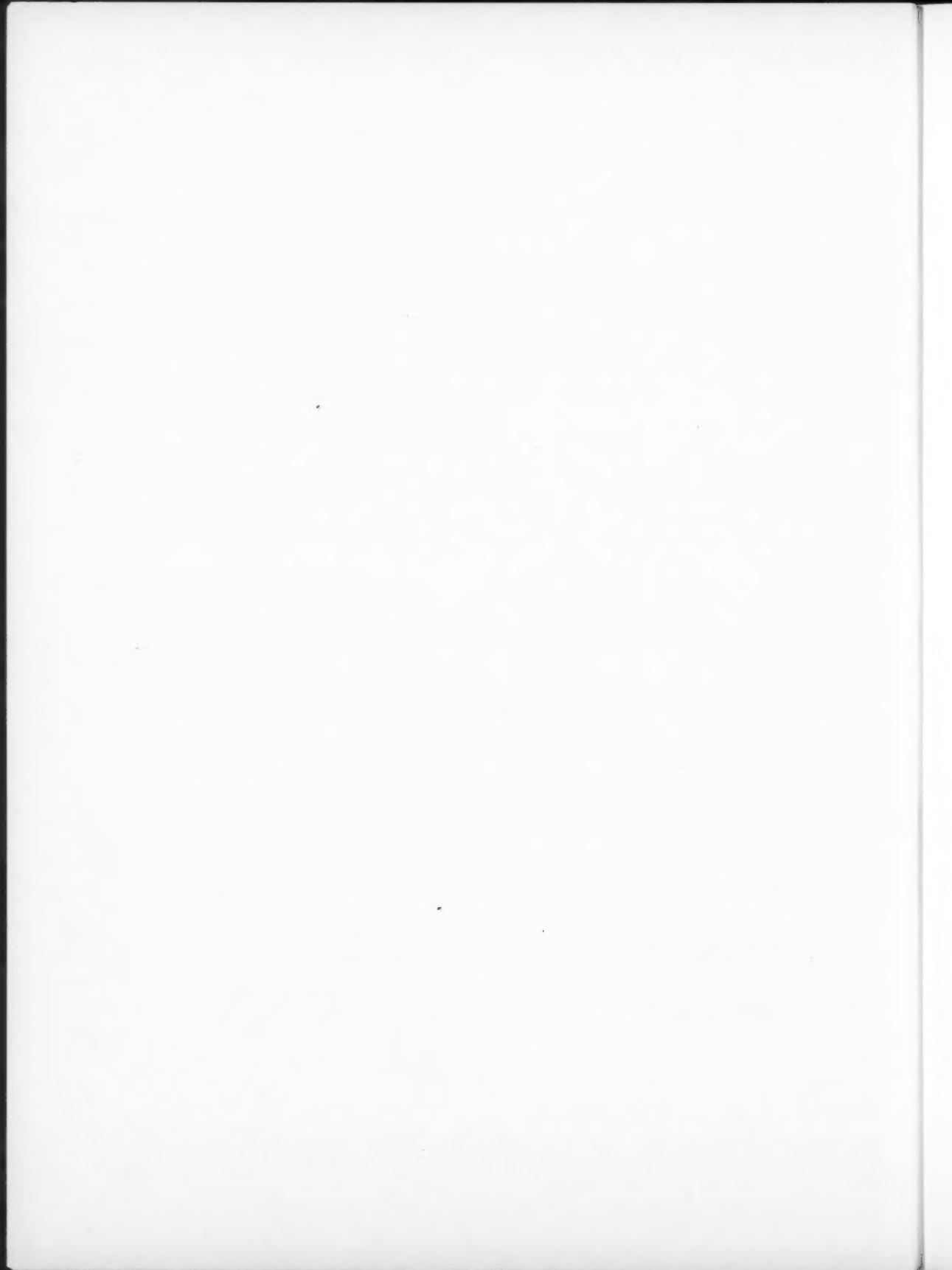
**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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ABSTRACTS

With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 will contain abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed on pages 105 to 108.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.

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QUIJADA, HERNAN. PREDELINQUENCIA Y DELINCUENCIA.
(PREDELINQUENCY AND DELINQUENCY.) ASUNTOS SOCIALES,
2(7):99-121, 1966.

THE PERCENTAGE OF VENEZUELAN CHILDREN WHO ARE PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY ABANDONED IS RISING. PUTTING CHILDREN IN ORPHAN SHELTERS, LETTING THEM RUN LOOSE ON THE STREETS AT AN EARLY AGE, AND FAILING TO GIVE THEM MORAL GUIDANCE ARE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE INCREASE IN DELINQUENCY-RATE. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE IMPORTANT IN COMBATING DELINQUENCY.

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TORO CALDER, JAIME. LA PREVENCION DEL CRIMEN Y SU REALACION CON LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS A LA LUZ DE LA CRIMINOLOGIA CONTEMPORANEA. (THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND ITS RELATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY.) REVISTA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES, 10(3):341-349, 1966.

PREVENTION OF CRIME MUST INCLUDE PROGRAMS AT THE STATE, COMMUNITY, AND HOME LEVEL. WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES DETERMINE THAT AN INDIVIDUAL HAS BECOME CRIMINAL, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO PROTECT SOCIETY FROM HIM. THE COMMUNITY AND STATE MUST PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CRIMINALS AND RECOGNIZE THAT THE CRIMINAL IS A PERSON TO BE HELPED AND RESTORED TO SOCIETY, NOT MERELY PUNISHED AND FORGOTTEN.

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BEXELIUS, ALFRED. THE SWEDISH OMBUDSMAN. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LAW JOURNAL, 17(1):170-176, 1967.

TO GUARANTEE FREE EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN SWEDEN, THE OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1809. THE OMBUDSMAN DEALS DIRECTLY WITH CITIZENS WHO HAVE COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DENIAL OF THEIR RIGHTS WHICH INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES. THE OMBUDSMAN MAKES INVESTIGATIONS WITH THE HELP OF HIS ASSISTANTS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, THEN MAKES A RECOMMENDATION BASED UPON THE PARTICULAR COMPLAINT IN QUESTION. HIS DUTIES CONCERN CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES RATHER THAN CRIMINAL INFRACTIONS. THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE HAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED ANYTHING SENSATIONAL SINCE ITS INCEPTION, BUT IT HAS ANSWERED AND CLEARED UP MANY COMPLAINTS WHICH CONCERN INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS.

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FRIEDLAND, M. L. DOUBLE JEOPARDY AND THE DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IN CANADA. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LAW JOURNAL, 17(1):66-85, 1967.

THERE IS CONFLICT OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LAWS IN CANADA WHICH MAKES DOUBLE JEOPARDY POSSIBLE. IN THE PAST, A DISALLOWANCE OF THE FEDERAL LAW WAS USED AS A MEANS OF AVOIDING THE OVERLAP, BUT RECENT DECISIONS (KISSAK, (1942) HAVE ALLOWED TRIAL FOR THE SAME CRIME UNDER BOTH PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION LAWS. LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PASSED TO PREVENT DOUBLE JEOPARDY, AND THE CROWN (DOMINION) GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE PREROGATIVE OF DECIDING UNDER WHICH LAW THE ACCUSED WILL BE TRIED.

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KIM, RICHARD C. C. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: TIME FOR A STAND. JOURNAL OF CHURCH AND STATE, 7(2):226-237, 1965.

CONTROVERSY ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT EXISTS BECAUSE THERE IS A REFUSAL TO FACE UP TO RESPONSIBILITIES, A CONFUSION OF BASIC ISSUES AMONG THE POPULACE, AND BALANCE OF ARGUMENTS BOTH PRO AND CON CONCERNING ITS USE. THE GREEK TRADITION OF THE BASIC DIGNITY AND WORTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN PRESERVED BY THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND IS THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. SOCIETY GAINS NOTHING BY KILLING ONE OF ITS MEMBERS, AND THE INDIVIDUAL WILL SURELY PROFIT SPIRITUALLY FROM HIS REPRIEVE AND HIS "NEW" LIFE.

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KETCHAM, ORMAN W. AN INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON JUVENILE COURT ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES - 1966. JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW, 6(2):191-218, 1966.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF YOUTH MAGISTRATES RECEIVED REPLIES TO DETAILED QUESTIONNAIRES FROM JUVENILE COURT OFFICIALS IN TWENTY-EIGHT COUNTRIES WHICH POINT OUT SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES OF JUVENILE COURTS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. MOST OF THE COUNTRIES HAVE RESEARCH CENTERS OF SOME KIND WHICH ARE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH DISCOVERING THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TREATING IT. THOUGH DEFINITIONS OF "SUCCESS" AND "FAILURE" IN REHABILITATING

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS VARY, THE RECIDIVISM RATE IS APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD; MANY COUNTRIES HAVE FOUND THAT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT RATES OF RECIDIVISM RESULT FROM DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTION. PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND A NEGLECTFUL FAMILY BACKGROUND ARE ALSO SEEN AS MAJOR CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM. IN MANY COUNTRIES LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN JUVENILE COURT METHODS OF TREATMENT HAS RECENTLY BEEN INITIATED; MOST OF THE REFORM MOVEMENTS ARE AIMED AT THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND ALL OF THE COUNTRIES SEE A NEED FOR MORE PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN PURSUIT OF THIS GOAL. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT JUVENILE COURT JUDGES MUST REMAIN PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL REHABILITATION OF EACH JUVENILE BEFORE THEM WHILE BECOMING MORE CONVERSANT WITH THE TYPES OF ASSISTANCE THAT MAY BE PROVIDED BY SOCIAL WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND OTHER EXPERTS IN THIS FIELD. (AUTH.)

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LEIBMAN, MORRIS I. THE YEAR OF THE CIVIL DELINQUENT. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(2):14-16, 27-28, 1967.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, ONE OF SEVERAL FORMS OF CIVIL DELINQUENCY, IS NOT A CIVIL RIGHT AND IS IMPRACTICAL BECAUSE IT MAKES AN ENEMY OF THE LAW AND OFFERS NO VALID SUBSTITUTE. AS A MASS TACTIC, IT VERGES ON ANARCHY AND IS THE ANTITHESIS OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE. AMERICANS MUST MAINTAIN ALLEGIANCE TO ITS SYSTEM OF LAW WHICH IS THE ONLY SYSTEM ABLE TO RECONCILE THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL'S PRIVILEGE TO FOLLOW HIS MORAL CONSCIENCE.

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CHENEY, WILLIAM G. CATTLE RUSTLING. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(2):17-22, 1967.

CATTLE RUSTLING, A CRIME GENERALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PIONEERING OF THE WEST, IS STILL A PROBLEM. RUSTLING IS NOT CONFINED TO A DISTINCT AREA OF THE UNITED STATES, ALTHOUGH A LARGE PERCENTAGE OCCURS IN THE "CATTLE COUNTRY" STATES. NEITHER IS IT RESTRICTED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AS THERE HAS BEEN TRAFFIC IN RUSTLED LIVESTOCK ACROSS THE CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS. THE CASES WHICH ARE DESCRIBED ORIGINATED IN OR ENTERED THE STATE OF MONTANA AND WERE INVESTIGATED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MONTANA LIVESTOCK COMMISSION.

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GEORGIA. FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES DEPARTMENT. CHILDREN AND YOUTH DIVISION. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. PROFILE OF RECIDIVISM, BY JOHN R. SCANLON AND VICTOR L. HARVILLE. /ATLANTA/, 1966, 96 P.

THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF REPORTS ON A FOLLOW-UP OF 293 DELINQUENTS RELEASED FROM GEORGIA TRAINING SCHOOLS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1961-1962. THE RELEASEES WERE STUDIED FOR TWO TO THREE YEARS FOLLOWING THEIR RELEASE. THE BASIC PROBLEM WHICH THIS RESEARCH IS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE IS THE ISOLATION OF FACTORS SIGNIFICANT TO THE CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM. AMONG THE FINDINGS WERE THAT: (1) RECIDIVISM APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO A LARGE CLUSTER OF INTERVENING VARIABLES IN THE CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIAL MILIEU OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT; (2) A LARGER PROPORTION OF YOUNGER COMMITMENTS RETURNED TO DELINQUENT PATTERNS THAN

DID OLDER COMMITMENTS; (3) THERE IS NO APPARENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE AND RECIDIVISM; AND (4) AS A CHILD'S RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS PARENTS DETERIORATES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECIDIVISM INCREASES. A PATTERN OF DELINQUENCY, SUBSTANDARD EDUCATION, AND SUBSTANDARD INCOME SEEMS HANDED DOWN FROM PARENT TO SON, SUGGESTING THAT A FRONTAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ATTACK IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHAT MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE.

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY. LAW-MEDICINE INSTITUTE. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEGAL ISSUES IN ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL USAGE. BOSTON, 1965. 200 P.

THE CONFERENCE ON "LEGAL ISSUES IN ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL USAGE," HELD IN BOSTON IN JUNE 1965, MARKED THE FIRST NATIONAL ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN A TOTAL INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL USAGE. THE CONFERENCE WAS ATTENDED BY 85 LEADING PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELDS OF LAW, MEDICINE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND CORRECTION. THE GOAL OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO INVOLVE THESE DISCIPLINES IN EXPLORING LONG-NEGLECTED LEGAL ISSUES. THE CONFERENCE FORMULATED NINE RECOMMENDATIONS, AMONG WHICH WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM FORMED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE WOULD BE TO STUDY AND REPORT SOME OF THE MORE EFFECTIVE EFFORTS TO CONTROL AND TREAT ALCOHOLISM. IT WAS URGED THAT TREATMENT AND RESEARCH FACILITIES BE CONSTRUCTED FOR ALCOHOLICS SO THAT BETTER DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS. CONTENTS: THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC, BY DAVID J. MYERSON; THE LEGAL PROCESSING OF THE ALCOHOLIC, BY WILLIAM J. BURNETT; CIVIL COMMITMENT OF ALCOHOLICS: A LEGAL SURVEY, BY WILLIAM J. CURRAN; ALCOHOL INGESTION, ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, BY JULIAN A. WALLER; ALCOHOLISM AND THE FAMILY: A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW, BY MORRIS PLOSCOWE; ALCOHOLISM AND THE FAMILY: A SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW, BY HOWARD E. MITCHELL; SCANDINAVIAN EXPERIENCE IN LEGISLATION AND CONTROL, BY NILS CHRISTIE; AMERICAN EXPERIENCES IN LEGISLATION AND CONTROL DEALING WITH THE USE OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL, BY SELDEN D. BACON; SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS.

0100046242999

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN. THE POLICE IN CORRECTIONS: PARTNERSHIP OR CONFLICT? POLICE, 2(3):6-12, 1967.

POLICE SHOULD SUPPORT MORE PRODUCTIVE PROBATION, PRISON, AND PAROLE PROGRAMS SINCE EVERY REHABILITATED OFFENDER REDUCES, TO SOME EXTENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS. THE GROWING DISENCHANTMENT WITH CUSTODIAL CONFINEMENT POINTS TO A TREND IN CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE WHERE TREATMENT IS IN ASSOCIATION WITH OR WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THE TREND PLACES INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES UPON THE POLICE AND WILL BRING THEM INTO CLOSER CONTACT WITH CORRECTION WORKERS. THIS SHOULD MAKE BOTH THE POLICE AND THE CORRECTION WORKER MORE AWARE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TOTAL REHABILITATION PROCESS.

0100046243999

HOGHUGH, MASUD S. EDUCATIONAL FAILURE AND DELINQUENCY. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 60(9):354-359, 1966.

THERE ARE MANY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND EDUCATIONAL FAILURE. IN THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE CHILD DEVELOP AN EXTENSIVE, MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS PARENTS AND THAT FAMILIAL AS WELL AS CRIMINAL OFFENSES BE PUNISHED CONSISTENTLY. AS A RESULT OF POOR RELATIONSHIPS WITH AUTHORITY FIGURES IN THE HOME, CHILDREN DEVELOP HOSTILE ATTITUDES TOWARD ALL AUTHORITY FIGURES, ESPECIALLY TEACHERS. LITTLE CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE A CHILD'S SUCCESS RATE IN SCHOOL OR TO REDUCE DELINQUENCY UNTIL SOCIETY ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPROVING THE DEFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS WHICH BREED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

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NORTON, JERRY E. GIDEON AND THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL STATUTES. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(1):24-38, 1966.

IN GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT, THE SUPREME COURT ESTABLISHED THE PRINCIPLE THAT PERSONS ACCUSED OF A FELONY ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE COUNSEL REPRESENT THEM AT TRIAL. HABITUAL CRIMINAL DETERMINATION PROCEEDINGS OFTEN DEAL WITH OLD CONVICTIONS MADE BEFORE THE 1963 GIDEON RULING AND WITH PROBLEMS REGARDING THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT THESE PROCEEDINGS AND THE VALIDITY OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS MADE WHEN THE DEFENDANT WAS WITHOUT COUNSEL. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS INDICATE THAT THERE IS A RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT RECIDIVIST DETERMINATION TRIALS, WHETHER THE TRIAL IS BY JURY OR BY THE COURT. THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL APPLIES RETROSPECTIVELY, AND ANY COURT WHICH DENIES THIS LOSES JURISDICTION IN THE PROCEEDINGS AND MAY NOT IMPOSE PUNISHMENT.

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GOLT, MAYNARD B. THE NECESSITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(1):13-23, 1966.

AS A RESULT OF THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE, SITUATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED WHICH MAKE AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AN EXIGENCY. NATIONAL CODES OF CRIMINAL LAW ARE OFTEN AT ODDS WITH EACH OTHER, AND MOST MAKE NO PROVISIONS FOR DOUBLE JEOPARDY WITH REGARD TO TRIAL IN ANOTHER COUNTRY. A RIGID APPLICATION OF THE "TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE" IS IMPRACTICAL IN THE MODERN WORLD. IT IS DEFENDED BECAUSE MANY NATIONS FEAR THAT THEIR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OR TERRITORIAL SECURITY WILL BE INFRINGED UPON. THERE IS NO SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY WAR CRIMES AND INTERNATIONAL INCIDENTS, EXCEPT WHEN ONE IS SET UP, AS WAS THE CASE AFTER WORLD WAR II. RATIFICATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OR A GENERAL AGREEMENT OF ALL NATIONS WOULD BE NEEDED TO SET UP A SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE GREATER THE PERCENTAGE OF NONPARTICIPATING NATIONS, THE LESS EFFECTIVE THE COURT WOULD BE.

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MESHBESHER, RONALD I. RIGHT TO COUNSEL BEFORE GRAND JURY. FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 41(3):189-208, 1967.

A POTENTIAL DEFENDANT MAY INCRIMINATE HIMSELF WHEN REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE A GRAND JURY. FANCYING ITSELF AS BEING BOTH LAWYER AND DETECTIVE, THE GRAND JURY DOES NOT ALWAYS FOLLOW STRICT LEGAL PROCEDURE IN INVESTIGATIONS. BECAUSE OF THIS, THE POTENTIAL

DEFENDANT, ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOT BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED WITH A CRIME, SHOULD BE ALLOWED THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. THIS RIGHT IS GUARANTEED TO AN ACCUSED BY THE CONSTITUTION AS INTERPRETED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS (1964). INSTEAD OF BEING INTERROGATED BY POLICE, A SUSPECT IS SUBJECTED TO THE SAME PROCEDURE BEFORE A GRAND JURY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SHOULD EXTEND TO HIM.

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THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL (PART I). JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW, 131(3):39-41, 1967.

THE PROPOSED CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL OF GREAT BRITAIN WOULD MAKE CONFESSIONS ACCEPTABLE ONLY ON THE CONDITIONS THAT THEY ARE VOLUNTARILY GIVEN, WRITTEN, AND SIGNED, AND THAT THE SOLICITOR FOR THE OPPOSING SIDE DOES NOT OBJECT WITHIN SEVEN DAYS. THE LAST PROPOSITION IS NOT CLEAR AND IT SHOULD BE STATED STRAIGHTFORWARDLY THAT OBJECTIONS MUST BE RAISED AT LEAST SEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE HEARING. FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON THE ADMISSION OF CONFESSIONS AS EVIDENCE ARE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT, BUT IT IS CLEAR THAT IN ORDER FOR THE DOCUMENT TO BE LEGAL, IT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE SOLICITOR FOR THE CONFESSING PARTY.

0100046248999

WILLIAMS, H. R. SEARCH AND SEIZURE: A COMMENT. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(JANUARY):20-24, 1967.

WHEN POLICE ARE COMPELLED TO PERFORM ACTS WHICH ARE TECHNICALLY ILLEGAL TO ALLOW THEM TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES EFFICIENTLY, DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW IS TO BE EXPECTED. MAGISTRATES OFTEN DISMISS CASES WHEN EVIDENCE HAS BEEN OBTAINED ILLEGALLY. UNIFICATION OF ALL SEARCH AND SEIZURE LAWS IS IMPRACTICAL IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT REFORM AND CLARIFICATION ARE NECESSARY.

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THOMAS D. A. THE LAW OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE: FURTHER GROUND FOR RATIONALISATION. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(JANUARY):3-18, 1967.

THE LAWS IN GREAT BRITAIN CONCERNING SEARCH AND SEIZURE ARE CONFUSING AND CONTRADICTORY. THEY OFTEN PREVENT A POLICE OFFICER FROM CARRYING OUT HIS INVESTIGATION AND LEAVE THE INDIVIDUAL CONFUSED ABOUT HIS RIGHTS. THE THREE CATEGORIES UNDER WHICH POLICE ARE ALLOWED TO SEARCH CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS: (1) JUDICIAL WARRANT; (2) POWER OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICER; AND (3) DISCRETION OF THE OFFICER. THE DIFFICULTY OF THE FIRST IS DELAY, AND THE LATTER TWO LEAVE DECISIONS TO PERSONS WHO ARE POORLY TRAINED IN LAW. FUNDAMENTAL SEARCH-OF-PERSON POWERS WERE AUGMENTED IN 1954 WITH "STOP-AND-SEARCH" POWERS FOR POLICE. THE LAWS MUST BE EXTENDED TO ALLOW THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY AS EVIDENCE.

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HAUGH, JOHN J. THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964: CATALYST IN THE CONTINUING FORMULATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. NOTRE DAME LAWYER, 41(6):996-1008, 1966.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964 RECOGNIZED THAT EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL IS A FALLACY IF AN INDIGENT DEFENDANT CAN BE TRIED WITHOUT THE AID OF A COMPETENT ATTORNEY OR OTHER SERVICES WHICH MIGHT BE NECESSARY FOR AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE. THIS LEGISLATION STATES THAT PROVIDING COUNSEL AND OTHER SERVICES IS NOT ONLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION BUT OF SOCIETY AS WELL. THIS INDICATES THAT THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT IS RESPONDING TO AN AREA IN WHICH THE JUDICIAL BRANCH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN FORCED TO CARRY THE BURDEN ALONE.

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FLORES ZAVALA Y TORRES TORIJA, MARIA DE LOURDES. CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA PENAL Y EL PROBLEMA DE LAS PERSONAS LIBERTADAS. (CONSIDERATIONS ON PUNISHMENT AND THE PROBLEM OF FREED PERSONS.) MEXICO D. F., UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO, 1966, 208 P.

MEXICAN PENAL LAW IS BASED ON THE CODE OF 1931 AND PROVIDES FOR 17 CLASSES OF PENALTIES FOR OFFENDERS INCLUDING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES FOR RECIDIVISTS. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN MEXICO IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHASES. IN THE FIRST PHASE, THE JUDGE DECIDES WHAT FORM THE PUNISHMENT IS TO TAKE, AND IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE PROFESSIONAL PENOLOGIST HELPS TO REHABILITATE USING THE METHODS OF INCARCERATION, PROVISIONAL LIBERTY, AND PROBATION. CONTENTS: PUNISHMENT AND METHODS OF SECURITY IN GENERAL; INDETERMINATE SENTENCES; APPLICATION OF PUNISHMENT IN MEXICAN PENAL LAW; SUPERVISION OF FREED PRISONERS; SUPERVISION OF FREED PRISONERS IN MEXICO, A REALITY IN MEXICO.

0100046252999

SYMPOSIUM: JUSTICE AND THE POOR. NOTRE DAME LAWYER, 41(6):843-960, 1966.

A SYMPOSIUM, JUSTICE AND THE POOR, WAS HELD AT THE NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL IN 1966. THE TOPICS OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED INCLUDED: RECENT LEGISLATION PROVIDING FREE LEGAL SERVICES TO THE POOR AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF IMPLEMENTING THIS LEGISLATION. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION, BY ORISON S. MARDEN; THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, BY E. CLINTON BAMBERGER; POVERTY AND JUSTICE, BY BIRCH BAYH; THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE BAR IN THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY, BY RAYMOND F. GARRATY AND A. KENNETH PYE; PROGRAMS TO SUPPLEMENT LAW OFFICES FOR THE POOR, BY WILLIAM PINCUS; A ROLE FOR LAW SCHOOLS IN OEO'S LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAM, BY THOMAS F. BRODEN; NOTRE DAME CONFERENCE ON FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION: A REPORT; WHAT PRICE JUSTICE: THE CIVILIAN PERSPECTIVE REVISITED, BY EDGAR S. CAHN AND JEAN CAMPER CAHN.

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LEVY, RUSSELL H. THE GAUGING OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG "COURT LABELLED" DELINQUENT BOYS. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 18(4):14-17, 1966.

IN ILLINOIS, COURT-LABELLED DELINQUENT BOYS ARE COMMITTED TO THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION, AND ARE BROUGHT TO THE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER FROM ANY COUNTY IN THE STATE. A CARDINAL PURPOSE OF THIS CENTER IS TO RECOMMEND AN APPROPRIATE EDUCATIONAL, REHABILITATIVE, AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM FOR EACH BOY. SUCH A PROGRAM CAN

ONLY BE DETERMINED BY COMPREHENSIVE PROFESSIONAL EVALUATION. FOR THIS PURPOSE, THE EFFICACY OF CERTAIN PREDICTIVE AND DIAGNOSTIC TESTS MUST BE DETERMINED. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT WHEREAS THE OTIS TEST SCORES MIGHT BE VIEWED AS POTENTIAL PREDICTORS OF THE FUTURE RATE OF ACADEMIC PROGRESS FOR THIS POPULATION, THE SRA NON-VERBAL SCORES WILL NOT ADEQUATELY SERVE THIS PURPOSE. THE FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE IYC, 200 NEGRO AND WHITE MALES, WERE ADMINISTERED THE OTIS INTERMEDIATE, SRA NON-VERBAL, AND SAT TESTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED FROM THE TEST SCORES AND ANALYSIS OF DISPARITIES AND CORRELATIONS THAT: (1) THE SRA NON-VERBAL TEST SHOULD NOT BE USED TO PREDICT FUTURE RATE OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT; AND (2) THE LOW CORRELATION BETWEEN THIS TEST AND THE OTIS TESTS INDICATES THAT EACH MAY BE EVALUATING DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF INTELLIGENCE.

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BURDICK, EUGENE A., KELLER, WILLIAM W., SUTHERLAND, ARTHUR E. PROBLEMS AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTEMPT. NORTH DAKOTA LAW REVIEW, 43(2):237-270, 1966.

THE REMARKS PUBLISHED IN THIS JOURNAL ARE PART OF A PANEL DISCUSSION ON PROBLEMS AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTEMPT (OF COURT) GIVEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES IN MONTREAL, CANADA, AUGUST 6, 1966. SPECIFIC AREAS COVERED BY THE PANEL WERE "PROBLEMS IN CONTEMPT," "CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CONTEMPT," AND "CONTEMPT BY PUBLICATION: THE PRESS."

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CORDIER, JEAN. LA TUTELLE EN DEFENSE SOCIALE: UNE THERAPEUTIQUE? A QUELLES CONDITIONS? (GUARDIANSHIP IN SOCIAL DEFENSE: THERAPY? UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?E REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(2):134-141, 1966.

IN TREATING PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER LEGAL SUPERVISION IN THE FORM OF GUARDIANSHIP, THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY COORDINATED WITH THAT OF THE MAGISTRATES. FOR GUARDIANSHIP TO FULFILL ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE AS A SOCIAL DEFENSE MEASURE, THE UNIQUELY CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIST AND PATIENT MUST BE EXPLOITED TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT. CASE SAMPLES ILLUSTRATE THAT THE PSYCHIATRIST CAN EXERCISE DECISIVE INFLUENCE UPON THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF PERSONS PLACED UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

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GOUGH, AIDAN R. THE EXPUNGEMENT OF ADJUDICATION RECORDS OF JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS: A PROBLEM OF STATUS. WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW QUARTERLY, NO VOL.(2):147-190, 1966.

THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF HAVING A CRIMINAL POLICE AND COURT RECORD ARE RECOGNIZED, BUT LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE MEANS WHEREBY THE LAW MIGHT RELIEVE A FIRST OFFENDER OR JUVENILE DELINQUENT OF THIS HANDICAP. SEVERAL JURISDICTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ENACTED LEGISLATION ALLOWING THE EXPUNGEMENT OF THE RECORD FOR A JUVENILE OR AN ADULT FIRST OFFENDER. THIS PAPER SURVEYS THE NEED FOR SUCH LEGISLATION, EXAMINES EXISTING AND PROPOSED STATUTES ON BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE COURT LEVELS, AND ATTEMPTS TO EVALUATE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. THE REQUISITES OF AN EFFECTIVE EXPUNGEMENT STATUTE AND SOME OF THE MEANS BY WHICH THOSE REQUISITES ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED ARE SUMMARIZED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE

ACTION OF EXPUNGEMENT SHOULD BE COMPLETE, ACCESSIBLE, REALISTIC, AND ACCEPTABLE TO PUBLIC TASTE. THE EXPUNGEMENT OF THE ADJUDICATION OF GUILT OF A JUVENILE DELINQUENT OR ADULT FIRST OFFENDER SHOULD BE MADE MANDATORY, UPON PETITION OF THE OFFENDER, UNLESS STRONG REASONS EXIST FOR DENIAL. THE COURT SHOULD HAVE THE POWER TO DENY EXPUNGEMENT IF IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE PERSON IS A DANGEROUS OFFENDER. A PROBATIONARY INTERVAL FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF SENTENCE AS A PRECONDITION OF EXPUNGEMENT IS A WISE PRECAUTION.

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BROWNLIE, IAN., BARRISTER, A., THOMPSON, DONALD. POLICE POWERS (PART 4). CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(FEBRUARY):75-100, 1967.

NEW RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF POLICE INTERROGATION WERE PUBLISHED IN 1964 IN GREAT BRITAIN UNDER THE TITLE "JUDGES' RULES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIONS TO THE POLICE." THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE NEW RULES IS THE REQUIREMENT THAT A WARNING BE GIVEN WHEN THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER HAS REASONABLE GROUNDS TO SUSPECT THAT A PERSON HAS COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AND THE RESTRICTION OF QUESTIONING ONLY AFTER THE ACCUSED IS CHARGED WITH AN OFFENSE OR INFORMED THAT HE MAY BE PROSECUTED. THE NEW RULES ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL.

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VIETOR, W. P. J. CONDITIONING AS A FORM OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN TREATING DELINQUENTS: SOME DATA FROM THE LITERATURE. EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA, 7(1):3-5, 1967.

PSYCHOTHERAPY REPLACED RETRIBUTIVE MEASURES IN MANY PENAL SYSTEMS AS A CORRECTIVE PLAN SOME YEARS AGO. ITS DRAWBACKS INCLUDED THE FACTS THAT PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC CONCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON DATA WHICH CANNOT BE SCIENTIFICALLY VERIFIED, THAT IT IS A MIXTURE OF CRUDE DATA, AND THAT PSYCHOTHERAPY HAS BEEN APPLIED TO SOCIAL PHENOMENA WITHOUT TESTING. AN ALTERNATIVE TO PSYCHOTHERAPY HAS BEEN BEHAVIOR THERAPY; ONE OF ITS PRINCIPAL PRACTITIONERS HAS BEEN WOLPE, WHOSE SPECIAL TECHNIQUES TEACH ASSERTIVE RESPONSES IN HUMAN INTERRELATIONS, SEXUAL SELF-CONFIDENCE, AND RELAXATION RESPONSES. THE BEHAVIOR THERAPY APPROACH HAS A FIRM SCIENTIFIC BASIS IN LEARNING THEORY AND ALTHOUGH PROMISING RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, THERE ARE TOO FEW LARGE SERIES AS YET TO WARRANT A DEFINITE CONCLUSION ABOUT THIS FORM OF THERAPY.

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SELECTIVE DETENTION AND THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW, 34(1):158-176, 1966.

"A COMMON POLICE PRACTICE IS TO STOP AND QUESTION PERSONS THE POLICE SUSPECT ARE OR WILL BE ENGAGED IN OR HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, BUT WHOM THEY CANNOT ARREST BECAUSE OF LACK OF PROBABLE CAUSE." ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS MAY BE DISTINGUISHED BY THE DEGREE OF INTERFERENCE WITH THE FREEDOM OF A SUSPECT. BY ENABLING POLICE TO STOP AND FRISK PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT YET COMMITTED CRIMES, DETENTIONS PERMIT POLICE TO ENGAGE IN AGGRESSIVE CRIME PREVENTION PATROL. THERE ARE TWO POSITIONS REGARDING THE ADMISSIBILITY OF ITEMS FOUND PURSUANT TO A DETENTION SEARCH: (1) ANYTHING FOUND PURSUANT TO A PERMISSIBLE WEAPON-ORIENTED SEARCH IS

ADMISSIBLE BECAUSE IT WAS OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF AN AUTHORIZED SEARCH; AND (2) THE SEARCH IS CONSIDERED UNLAWFUL, THEREFORE NOTHING IS ADMISSIBLE. A THIRD, AND MORE PRACTICABLE POSITION IS RECOMMENDED. THIS WOULD ALLOW A DEFENSIVE FRISK TO BE CONSTRUED AS LAWFUL, WITH NOTHING BEING ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE WHERE THE SEARCH OR FRISK IS CARRIED ON WITH LESS THAN PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST.

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PINA Y PALACIOS, JAVIER. LA PRUEBA EN EL PROCESO PENAL, NOTAS Y TEMAS PARA SU ESTUDIO. (NOTES AND SUBJECTS FOR A STUDY OF EVIDENCE IN THE PENAL PROCESS.) CRIMINALIA, 32(10):604-635, 1966.

PROCURING EVIDENCE IS PARAMOUNT TO BRINGING A CASE TO TRIAL. THE NEEDED INFORMATION OR PROOF MAY BE SUPPLIED BY CONFESSION, TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EXPERT OPINION, OR THROUGH POLICE INSPECTION.

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MANDEL, JERRY. HASHISH, ASSASSINS, AND THE LOVE OF GOD. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):149-156, 1966.

THE PRESENT LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MARIJUANA ARE BASED ON FOLKLORE, DATING BACK TO THE 11TH CENTURY, WHICH INVOLVES HASHISH AND ASSASSINATION AND HAS BEEN MISINTERPRETED BY ANTI-MARIJUANA ADVOCATES. THERE IS NO DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF HASHISH AND THE ASSASSINATIONS COMMITTED BY HISTORICAL ASSASSINS. THE STUDENT OF MARIJUANA AND THE LAW WILL FIND NO SUPPORT FOR ANTI-MARIJUANA LEGISLATION IN THE TALES OF THE ASSASSINS.

0100046262999

SMITH, ROGER. STATUS POLITICS AND THE IMAGE OF THE ADDICT. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):157-175, 1966.

DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ISSUE OF DRUG ABUSE HAD AN IMPORTANCE WHICH FAR EXCEEDED THE ACTUAL PROBLEM. THE ADDICT SERVED AS THE VEHICLE BY WHICH THOSE IN HIGH STATUS POSITIONS WITHIN OUR SOCIETY COULD OFFICIALLY DEGRADE AND DIFFERENTIATE A MINORITY. FROM 1919 TO 1923 WHEN NARCOTIC CLINICS EXISTED IN THE UNITED STATES, THE IMAGERY SURROUNDING THE ADDICT WAS TOTALLY REVERSED, PERMITTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PRESENT NARCOTICS POLICY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ANALYTIC SCHEME FROM WHICH HISTORICAL MATERIAL MAY BE INTERPRETED CAN SERVE TO REALISTICALLY ASSESS OUR PRESENT DRUG PROBLEM AND TO ARRIVE AT LEGISLATION WHICH PRECISELY ADDRESSES THAT PROBLEM. (AUTH. ED.)

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SUTTER, ALAN G. THE WORLD OF THE RIGHTEOUS DOPE FIEND. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):177-222, 1966.

THE BEHAVIOR PATTERN OF THE "RIGHTEOUS DOPE FIEND" AND HIS EXPERIENCES IN URBAN AMERICA GIVE HIM A UNIQUE STYLE OF LIFE AND CLAIM TO FAME. THE TERM "RIGHTEOUS DOPE FIEND" IS USED BY A SPECIAL TYPE OF ADDICT WHO WANTS TO INDICATE THAT: (1) HE PREFERS HEROIN AND RANKS HIMSELF ABOVE ANY OTHER TYPE OF DRUG USER; (2) HE HAS A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF MANY SPECIALIZED HUSTLES OR RACKETS; AND (3) HE WILL NOT DISCLOSE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER COLLEAGUES

TO THE POLICE. HE REMAINS COMMITTED TO THE SUCCESS SYMBOLS OF CONVENTIONAL SOCIETY AND SELECTS A RETREATIST ROLE ADAPTATION ONLY WHEN HE TAKES THE ROLE OF "EX-DOPE FIEND." OTHER TYPES OF DOPE USERS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. SUCH PEOPLE CAN ONLY BE UNDERSTOOD BY APPRECIATING THEIR WORLD OF MULTIPLE REALITIES.

0100046264999

CAREY, JAMES T., PLATT, ANTHONY. THE NALLINE CLINIC: GAME OR CHEMICAL SUPEREGO? ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):223-244, 1966.

THE NALLINE TESTING PROGRAM WHICH WAS DEVELOPED RECENTLY IN THE UNITED STATES TO DETECT THE USE OF OPIATES IN THE BODY HAS BEEN HAILED BY ITS PROponents AS A CRITICAL TOOL IN THE COMMUNITY'S ASSAULT ON THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM. INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICIALS AND NALLINE TESTEES IN THREE CLINICS, COMBINED WITH EXTENSIVE OBSERVATIONS, REVEAL THAT THE NALLINE PROGRAM HAS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GAME. THE COMMUNITY, BY ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL A PROBLEM, GENERATES THE VERY BEHAVIOR IT WISHES TO ERADICATE. THE EMPHASIS IN THE CLINICS IS ON PROCESSING A GROUP OF PERSONS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THE MEDICAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE AUTHORITARIAN AND DEPERSONALIZED. THE CLINIC SERVES TO REAFFIRM THE COMMUNITY'S ATTITUDE THAT AN ADDICT IS A WEAK-WILLED, IRRESPONSIBLE PERSON. WHAT HAS BEEN HAILED AS A MAJOR ADVANCE IN THE ATTACK ON THE DRUG PROBLEM IN FACT AGGRAVATES THE PROBLEM AND FURTHER CONFOUNDS ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH IT IN A RATIONAL AND HUMANE WAY.

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MARTINSON, ROBERT. THE AGE OF TREATMENT: SOME IMPLICATIONS OF THE CUSTODY-TREATMENT DIMENSION. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):275-293, 1966.

THE IDEOLOGY OF TREATMENT HAS GRADUALLY REPLACED THE EARLIER CONCERN WITH SALVATION OR HUMANITARIANISM IN CORRECTIONS. PROponents OF PRISON REFORM HAVE GAINED FOOTHOLDS IN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS PRIMARILY BY INCORPORATING NEW CATEGORIES OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF. AS THE HELPING PROFESSIONS ENTERED THE TRADITIONAL CUSTODIAL FACILITIES, RESEARCH ACTIVITIES MULTIPLIED. "PEOPLE-CHANGING" HAS BECOME A SKILL, A PROFESSION, AND A MORAL INJUNCTION. AS THE AGE OF TREATMENT BEGINS TO GIVE WAY TO AN ASSERTION OF THE NEED TO TRANSFORM MAN, EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO INTRODUCE METHODS WHICH ARE IN FUNDAMENTAL OPPOSITION TO THE DEMOCRATIC ETHIC. SOCIOLOGISTS SHOULD ASK THEMSELVES WHAT KIND OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS BEST SUITED TO A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

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FOONER, MICHAEL. VICTIM-INDUCED, VICTIM-INVITED AND VICTIM-PRECIPIATED CRIMINALITY: SOME PROBLEMS IN EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2):297-304, 1966.

PROPOSALS TO COMPENSATE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE GAINING WIDESPREAD SUPPORT IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT STUDIES ANALYZING VICTIM BEHAVIOR SUGGEST THAT LEGISLATORS SHOULD BE ALERT TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME RESTITUTION SCHEMES MAY: (1) CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF CRIME; AND (2) ADD UNWARRANTED COMPLICATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. NEW ZEALAND, GREAT BRITAIN, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW YORK CITY HAVE ALREADY

INSTALLED VICTIM COMPENSATION SYSTEMS FINANCED WITH PUBLIC FUNDS. DOCUMENTED STUDIES WHICH INDICATE THAT THE VICTIM OFTEN CONTRIBUTES TO THE CRIME MUST NOT BE OVERLOOKED AND THE VARIOUS POSSIBLE METHODS OF FINANCING VICTIM COMPENSATION, INCLUDING PRIVATE INSURANCE, A "BLUE CROSS" TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT, AND LOCAL WELFARE SYSTEMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

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CALIFORNIA. GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS. STAFF REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE COMMISSION'S REPORT. LOS ANGELES, 1966, 49 P.

THIS IS AN INVENTORY PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS OF THE ACTION WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN ON THE PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS REPORT ENTITLED "VIOLENCE IN THE CITY, AN END OR A BEGINNING" (ABSTRACT NO. 3922, INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOL. 3, NO. 8). SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE ON ALL BUT A FEW OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS. AMONG THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION WERE: (1) AN \$189 MILLION SCHOOL BOND ISSUE WAS PASSED WHICH WILL END DOUBLE SESSIONS; (2) SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE IN LIBRARY, CAFETERIA, AND COUNSELING FACILITIES; AND (3) THE NUMBER OF HEADSTART AND OTHER PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAMS HAS BEEN INCREASED. THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE AREAS OF EMPLOYMENT, WELFARE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONSUMER PROBLEMS, TRANSPORTATION, HEALTH PROBLEMS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, CITY HUMAN RELATIONS AND NEWS MEDIA ARE ALSO DESCRIBED.

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MORE ADD ABOUT DIRTY BOOKS. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 75(8):1365-1415, 1966.

THE NEW 1966 SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON OBSCENITY HAVE ENLARGED THE GROUNDS FOR A FINDING OF OBSCENITY; HOWEVER, THEY DID NOTHING TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH RESULTED FROM THE IMPRECISION OF THE EARLIER ROTH DECISION. IN THE FANNY HILL, GINSBURG, AND MISHKIN CASES, THE COURT REDUCED THE ROTH DECISION TO AN "ADJUSTMENT" OF THE HICKLIN DECISION, SUPPLYING NEW STANDARDS OF TASTE FOR THE OLD IDEA OF THOUGHT CONTROL.

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REVITT, EDWARD J. HOW CAN WE EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE UNJUSTIFIED DISPARITY IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES? FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 41(4):249-256, 1967.

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE PROBLEM OF UNJUSTIFIED DISPARITY OF FEDERAL SENTENCING SHOULD BE MET BY SOMEHOW LIMITING THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION BY JUDGES. THE ANSWER MAY BE TO AMEND THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW SO AS TO REQUIRE THE IMPOSITION OF AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE IN EVERY CASE; OR IT MAY LIE IN AN APPELLATE REVIEW OF SENTENCES. IT IS MORE LIKELY, HOWEVER, THAT THE ANSWER WILL COME FROM MEETING THE PROBLEM DIRECTLY THROUGH A LIMITATION OF THE EXERCISE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION IN THE FEDERAL DANGEROUS OFFENDER BILL.

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MINNESOTA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. A STUDY OF THE DISPOSITION OF DISTRICT COURT PROBATIONERS WHO HAD

PROBATION REVOKED FROM JUNE 1, 1959 TO MAY 31, 1964.
(ST. PAUL), 1965. 18 P.

TO EVALUATE JUDICIAL DECISIONS REGARDING PROBATION REVOCATIONS, THIS STUDY EXAMINED 633 INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE PLACED ON PROBATION BY THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT COURTS, IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN THE THREE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES, AND WHO HAD THEIR PROBATION REVOKED WITHIN THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1959 TO MAY 31, 1964. THE 633 OFFENDERS WERE 27.7 PERCENT OF THE 2,285 OFFENDERS WHO RECEIVED PROBATION DURING THE STUDY PERIOD. OF THE 633 PROBATIONERS, THE MAJORITY (59.1 PERCENT) WAS REVOKED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AND A MATERIALLY HIGHER PROPORTION REVOKED WITHIN 24 MONTHS; 630 WERE REVOKED WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER BEING GRANTED PROBATION. OF THE 633 REVOCATIONS, 550 WERE SENT TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO SERVE THEIR SENTENCES, 21 HAD PROBATION REINSTATED, AND 62 WERE NOT APPREHENDED. THE MEDIAN AGE OF ALL REVOKEES WAS 27 YEARS. AFTER REVOCATION, ADULTS WERE LESS LIKELY TO BE INSTITUTIONALIZED, MORE LIKELY TO BE REINSTATED, AND LESS LIKELY TO BE APPREHENDED THAN WERE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

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ALL INDIA CRIME PREVENTION SOCIETY. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND REHABILITATION, EDITED BY PARIPURNANAND VARMA. PAPERS SUBMITTED FOR THE ALL INDIA 3RD PENOLOGICAL CONGRESS. LUCKNOW, 1966, 87 P.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS WERE SUBMITTED FOR THE THIRD ALL INDIA PENOLOGICAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN JAIPUR, INDIA IN 1967: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF VAGRANCY AND BEGGING; PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF JUVENILE BEGGARY AND VAGRANCY; AFTER-CARE SERVICE; REHABILITATION DEPENDS ON PRISON OFFICERS; ORGANIZATION AND STANDARDS IN PROBATION WORK; THE LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DACOITY; AND JUVENILE COURTS.

0100046272999

FLITNER, FRITZ. ZUR EINRICHTUNG VON PSYCHOPATHENANSTALTEN. (THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR PSYCHOPATHS.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49(5):201-204, 1966.

ARTICLE 82 OF THE WEST GERMAN DRAFT CRIMINAL CODE MAKES THE PROVISION THAT PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY ARE NOT HELD RESPONSIBLE BY REASON OF INSANITY OR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS IF THEIR PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS INDICATES THAT THEY ARE LIKELY TO COMMIT OTHER CRIMES INJURIOUS TO SOCIETY. DEPENDING UPON TREATMENT NEEDS, THE COURT IS TO DECIDE WHETHER SUCH PERSONS, AMONG WHOM ARE MANY PSYCHOPATHS, SHOULD BE COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION OR TO A PLACE OF DETENTION. THE NEW LAW FAILS TO SEPARATE THE QUESTION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE QUESTION OF TREATMENT AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE OFFENDERS DURING THEIR IMPRISONMENT. WHILE THE SUCCESSSES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR PSYCHOPATHS ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD SHOULD NOT BE OVERRATED, THEIR EXPERIENCES, PARTICULARLY THE TREATMENT OF SEX OFFENDERS IN THE DANISH INSTITUTION AT HERSTEDVESTER, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

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KENT, CARON. ROOTS OF VIOLENCE IN MODERN MAN.
PSYCHOANALYTIC REVIEW, 53(4):555-575, 1966.

THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN MODERN PSYCHOANALYSIS CONCERNING THE CAUSE OF VIOLENT AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. ONE PLACES EMPHASIS ON THE INBORN INSTINCTIVE FACTORS OF HOSTILITY, AGGRESSION, DEATH WISHES, AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES, AND THE OTHER EMPHASIZES THE INHIBITION OF THE BIOLOGICAL MATURATION PROCESS. IT IS FELT THAT THE MATURATION LAG EXPLANATION IS THE BETTER THEORY. DURING PSYCHOTHERAPY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO REVERSE THE PROCESS OF GROWTH INHIBITION OR LACK OF MATURATION AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. IN THE EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE, REPRESSIVE AND DISTORTED IMAGES DOMINATE THE UNCONSCIOUS. SO LONG AS THEY PREDOMINATE, THE ONLY WAY THE PATIENT IS ABLE TO RELIEVE INTERNAL TENSION IS TO FIND SUBSTITUTES FOR THEM IN THE EXTERNAL WORLD IN THE FORM OF VIOLENT AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. EITHER BY DIRECT OR INDIRECT THERAPEUTIC MEANS, THE ANALYST MUST TRANSFORM THE PATIENT'S RESTRICTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE IMAGE.

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ROBERT, PHILIPPE. LES BANDES D'ADOLESCENTS. (ADOLESCENT GANGS.) PARIS, EDITIONS OUVRIERES, 1966. 387 P.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN A GROUP AND THE ENVIRONMENT PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR THE PHENOMENON OF THE ADOLESCENT GANG. GANGS ARE ONLY ONE FORM OF ADOLESCENT GROUPING; A SINGLE FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS ENCOMPASSES ALL THESE GROUPS AND COMMON CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS HOMOGENEITY, INFORMALITY, AND SIMILARITY OF GOALS CAN BE NOTED. THE GANG DOES HAVE A SPECIFICITY IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE LARGER SOCIAL SYSTEM: SEGREGATION FROM SOCIETY AND CRIMINOGENIC BEHAVIOR ARE DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS. THE INVESTIGATION OF ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS DOES NOT REVEAL PRECISE COVARIANCE BETWEEN PREVIOUS MALADJUSTMENT, CIRCUMSTANTIAL FACTORS, AND GANG FORMATION. NO SINGLE VARIABLE IS A DECISIVE CAUSATIVE ROLE IN ALL SITUATIONS. SOCIETY'S REACTION TO ADOLESCENT GANGS HAS BEEN TO REQUIRE THAT SOME FORM OF PENAL ACTION BE TAKEN AGAINST THE INDIVIDUALS. MORE EFFICIENT MEASURES WOULD EMPHASIZE GROUP REHABILITATION AND THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN THEIR SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. BY STRESSING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GANG'S SEGREGATION FROM SOCIETY, PREVENTION ON A MORE GENERAL LEVEL IS POSSIBLE.

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DRAPKIN, ISRAEL, LANDAU, SIMHA F.. DRUG OFFENDERS IN ISRAEL: A SURVEY. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(4):376-390, 1966.

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY WAS MADE OF NARCOTIC OFFENDERS IN ISRAEL BASED ON DATA SUPPLIED BY THE FILES OF THE ISRAEL POLICE OF 318 NARCOTIC OFFENDERS CHOSEN AT RANDOM FROM THE TOTAL POPULATION OF OFFENDERS KNOWN TO THE POLICE UP TO MAY 1964. OFFENDERS WERE CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TWO CRITERIA: INVOLVEMENT OF THE NARCOTIC OFFENDER IN OFFENSES OF OTHER KINDS AND THE CHRONOLOGICAL PRIMACY OF DRUG OFFENSES WHERE THE OFFENDER IS ALSO INVOLVED IN OTHER CRIMES. ON THE BASIS OF THESE CRITERIA, THE OFFENDERS WERE CLASSIFIED INTO THREE GROUPS: (1) NARCOTIC OFFENDERS NOT HAVING COMMITTED ANY OTHER TYPE OFFENSE; (2) OFFENDERS (INVOLVED IN OTHER CRIMES) WHOSE

FIRST OFFENSE WAS A VIOLATION OF DRUG LAWS; AND (3) OFFENDERS (INVOLVED IN OTHER CRIMES) WHOSE FIRST OFFENSE WAS FOR A CRIME OTHER THAN A VIOLATION OF DRUG LAWS. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE STUDY WAS THAT MOST OF THE NARCOTIC OFFENDERS IN THE SAMPLE COMMIT OTHER OFFENSES AS WELL. SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN THE THREE GROUPS IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL AS IN DATA RELATED TO DRUGS. ON THE BASIS OF THESE DIFFERENCES, SOME TENTATIVE HYPOTHESES WERE SET UP WHICH CAN PROVIDE A BASIS FOR A MORE INTENSIVE FIELD STUDY INTO THIS PROBLEM.

0100046276999

CHRISTIE, NILS. RESEARCH INTO METHODS OF CRIME PREVENTION. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18(2):139-150, 1966.

A SURVEY OF MAJOR RESEARCH DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN THE AS YET UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION IN EUROPE AND THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHERE CRIME PREVENTION EXPERIMENTS WERE STARTED OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO. SOME MAJOR PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD ARE IDENTIFIED: RESEARCH DESIGN, STIMULI AND CRITERIA FOR EFFECT. A BRIEF EVALUATION OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IS FOLLOWED BY A CONCLUDING SECTION ON SOCIAL FORCES BEHIND PREVENTIVE RESEARCH. (AUTH.)

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U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG ADDICTION, PREPARED BY JOHN C. BALL, ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, 1966. 10 P.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NARCOTICS ADDICTION COVERS BOOKS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT HEADINGS: (1) HISTORY, LAW AND ENFORCEMENT; (2) MEDICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL; (3) THE ADDICT POPULATION; (4) INTERNATIONAL; (5) TREATMENT OF ADDICTION; (6) PERSONALITY; (7) FOLLOW-UP STUDIES; (8) OTHER DRUGS; AND (9) GENERAL WORKS.

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TODD, MARJORY. EVER SUCH A NICE LADY. LONDON, VICTOR GOLLANCZ, 1964. 192 P. \$5.25

THE AUTHOR, AN ENGLISH PROBATION OFFICER, DESCRIBES HER EXPERIENCES DURING MANY YEARS ON THE JOB. FOR QUITE SOME TIME SHE WAS ATTACHED TO JUVENILE COURTS IN THE EAST END OF LONDON TRYING TO HELP CHILDREN WHO WERE IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW OR IN NEED OF PROTECTION FROM THEIR HOSTILE PARENTS. DISILLUSIONED AND FEELING HERSELF TO BE A FAILURE, SHE RESIGNED AND ACCEPTED A JOB TAKING A SURVEY OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS WHICH INVOLVED HER WITH HAPPIER, MORE FORWARD LOOKING PEOPLE. BASED ON THIS EXPERIENCE, SHE MAKES THE SUGGESTION THAT ALL PROBATION OFFICERS WHOSE WORK NORMALLY KEEPS THEM AMONG THE EMBITTERED AND THE FAILURES, SHOULD, AT THE END OF SEVEN YEARS, HAVE A SABBATICAL YEAR IN A HAPPIER AREA OF SOCIAL WORK. THE BOOK POINTS TO MANY OF THE GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEMS WHICH SEEM TO BE AS FAR FROM BEING SOLVED AS EVER.

0100046279999

BRAUN, RICHARD L. ANALYZING MIRANDA. POLICE CHIEF, 34(1):31-32, 1967.

IN THE MIRANDA V. ARIZONA DECISION, THE U. S. SUPREME COURT EXPRESSLY STATED THAT THE RIGHT TO PRESENCE OF COUNSEL IS NOT DEPENDENT ON A SPECIFIC REQUEST BY THE ACCUSED. THE SUSPECT MUST BE INFORMED OF HIS RIGHTS WHICH HE THEN CAN ELECT TO WAIVE, BUT IF THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS AT TRIAL TO INTRODUCE A CONFESSION MADE DURING POLICE INTERROGATION BY AN ACCUSED WITHOUT COUNSEL, THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO MEET A "HEAVY BURDEN" IN ESTABLISHING THAT THE ACCUSED KNOWINGLY AND INTELLIGENTLY WAIVED HIS RIGHTS. A SUGGESTED WARNING AND A WAIVER OR CONSENT TO SPEAK AND CERTIFICATION FOR POLICEMEN TO CARRY IN THEIR WALLETS ARE PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION BY POLICE OFFICIALS.

0100046280999

MOSHER, DONALD L., OLIVER, WAYNE A., DOLGAN, JEFFERY. BODY IMAGE IN TATTOOED PRISONERS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 23(1):31-32, 1966.

THE PERFORMANCE OF 62 TATTOOED AND NONTATTOOED PRISONERS ON PERSONALITY MEASURES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO BODY IMAGE WERE COMPARED. TATTOOED PRISONERS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER BARRIER SCORES ON THE HOLTZMAN INKBLOT TEST AND THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER ON THE SECORD-JOURARD BODY-CATHEXIS SCALE. IN GENERAL, THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT PRISONERS WHO HAVE TATTOOS FEEL MORE POSITIVELY ABOUT THEIR BODIES. ANECDOTAL INTERPRETATIONS OF TATTOOING AS EXHIBITIONISTIC OR AS RELATED TO BODY NARCISSISM ARE CONSONANT WITH THIS FINDING.

0100046281999

STEINER, HELMUT. SOZIALE HERKUNFT UND STRUKTUR DER RICHTER IN DER DDR. (THE SOCIAL ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF JUDGES IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.) STAAT UND RECHT, 15(11):1784-1802, 1966.

THE SOCIAL CLASS ORIGIN OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURT JUDGES IN EAST GERMANY IS COMPARED WITH THE ORIGIN OF JUDGES IN WEST GERMANY. IT IS FOUND THAT THE SOCIAL CLASSES, SEXES, AGES, AND REGIONAL ORIGINS OF EAST GERMAN JUDGES ARE CLOSE TO THOSE OF THE EAST GERMAN POPULATION IN GENERAL, WHILE IN WEST GERMANY, THE SOCIAL ORIGIN AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF JUDGES HAVE REMAINED CONSTANT SINCE THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. IN WEST GERMANY, LESS THAN THREE PERCENT OF THE FATHERS OF JUDGES WERE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASS, 58 PERCENT OF EAST GERMAN JUDGES HAD WORKER FATHERS; FOUR PERCENT OF WEST GERMAN JUDGES ARE WOMEN, BETWEEN 30 AND 33 PERCENT OF ALL EAST GERMAN JUDGES WERE FEMALE; AND IN WEST GERMANY THE OLDER GENERATION IS OVER-REPRESENTED IN ITS JUDGESHIPS, BETWEEN 70 AND 72 PERCENT OF EAST GERMAN JUDGES ARE 30 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE. THE DIRECT SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP OF JUDGES WITH THE VARIOUS SOCIAL CLASSES IN EAST GERMANY ASSURES THAT THE OCCUPATION OF JUDGE WILL NOT AGAIN BECOME A CLOSED OCCUPATION, INDEPENDENT AND ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF SOCIETY.

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BUCHHOLZ, ERICH. ZUR WIRKSAMKEIT DER STRAFE, BESONDERS UNTER DEM ASPEKT DER RUCKFALLKRIMINALITAT. (THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO RECIDIVISM.) STAAT UND RECHT, 15(11):1811-1821, 1966.

IF PENAL SANCTIONS AND EDUCATIONAL MEASURES IMPOSED BY THE COURTS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM AND ACHIEVE THE REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF SOCIETY, THEIR PRACTICAL SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS WILL HAVE TO BE SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED. THE CLOSER LEGAL PUNISHMENTS ARE RELATED TO THE SYSTEM OF NORMS ACTUALLY PRACTICED BY SOCIETY, THE MORE EFFECTIVE THEY WILL BECOME.

0100046283999

SULLIVAN, JOHN L. INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE. NEW YORK, MCGRAW-HILL, 1966. 307 P., APP. \$6.00

THIS IS A TEXTBOOK FOR STUDENTS OF POLICE SCIENCE WHO SEEK CAREERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND A GUIDEBOOK FOR THEIR INSTRUCTORS. INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE FOCUSES ON THREE IMPORTANT AREAS THAT CONCERN THE POTENTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER: (1) A CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHAT IT DEMANDS, WHAT QUALIFICATIONS THE STUDENT MUST HAVE, AND HOW HE MAY BEGIN SUCH A CAREER; (2) CRIME: CRIMINAL LAW AND HOW LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTUALLY WORKS; AND (3) POLICE ORGANIZATION: HOW IT DEVELOPED, HOW IT FUNCTIONS, AND HOW IT SOLVES THE PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND POLICE ETHICS. CONTENTS: NOTE-TAKING IN POLICE WORK; CAREER ORIENTATION; EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES; CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND CRIME REPORTING; THE PURPOSES OF CRIMINAL LAW; HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ENGLISH POLICE; HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF UNITED STATES POLICE; ORIENTATION TO POLICE ADMINISTRATION; POLICE MORALE AND PUBLIC POLICY; THE STATUS OF THE POLICE OFFICER; POLICE TRAINING; POLICE, PUBLIC RELATIONS; POLICE ETHICS.

0100046284999

SARGENT, TOM. POLICE POWERS (PART 1): A GENERAL VIEW. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, (NOVEMBER):583-593, 1966.

THE FOLLOWING PRACTICAL REFORMS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE RECOMMENDED: (1) ANY SUSPECT OR WITNESS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO GIVE TESTIMONY; (2) POLICE PROCEDURE SHOULD INCLUDE SPECIAL SEARCH POWERS IN UNUSUAL CASES; (3) THE ACCUSED SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO GIVE ADVANCE NOTICE OF ANY SPECIAL DEFENSE; (4) THE HOME SECRETARY'S INTENTION TO ALLOW MAJORITY JURY VERDICTS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS SHOULD BE ENDORSED; (5) NEW RULES OF EVIDENCE SHOULD BE CREATED TO ADMIT REPUTABLE AND RELEVANT HEARSAY; AND (6) THERE SHOULD BE SOME INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF RESPONSIBLY SUPPORTED COMPLAINTS OF POLICE MALPRACTICE.

0100046285999

FITZGERALD, P. J. THE CHILD, THE WHITE PAPER, AND CRIMINAL LAW: SOME REFLECTIONS. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, (NOVEMBER):607-612, 1966.

THE AIM OF THE RECENT BRITISH WHITE PAPER, THE CHILD, THE FAMILY AND THE YOUNG OFFENDER, IS TO REMOVE OFFENDERS UNDER 16, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, FROM THE AMBIT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. THE MAIN PROPOSAL OF THE WHITE PAPER IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY COUNCIL WHICH WILL DETERMINE WHETHER CASES OF PARTICULAR YOUTHS UNDER 16 REQUIRE JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS. ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THIS PLAN IS TO KEEP CHILDREN FROM HAVING THE STIGMA OF BEING A CRIMINAL. ALTHOUGH THE WHITE PAPER DOES NOT MENTION IT, THIS PROCEDURE WOULD ALSO LIGHTEN THE BURDEN

OF THE COURT BY ELIMINATING TRIVIAL CASES. HOWEVER, IF THIS WHITE PAPER IS CONSTRUED TO INDICATE THAT YOUTHS UNDER 16 CANNOT COMMIT CRIMINAL OFFENSES, SERIOUS PROBLEMS ARISE. CAN THE POLICE ARREST A CHILD IF HE IS NOT COMMITTING A "CRIME"? CAN VICTIMS OF CHILDREN'S OFFENSES RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR CRIMINAL INJURIES? CAN AN ADULT, OR THIRD PARTY, BE CONSIDERED AN ACCOMPLICE OR ABETTOR? IT IS FELT THAT BY REMOVING JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION, THE CHILD'S RIGHTS ARE IN DANGER.

0100046286999

WEIHOFEN, HENRY P. SUPREME COURT REVIEW OF STATE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL HISTORY, 10 (NO NUMBER):189-200, 1966.

SUPREME COURT POST-CONVICTION REVIEW OF STATE CRIMINAL CASES, AS A COMMON PRACTICE, IS A RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. UNTIL THE DECISION OF POWELL V. ALABAMA IN 1932, THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION HAD NOT BEEN USED BY THE COURT TO PREVENT ABUSES UNDER STATE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCREASE IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CASES SINCE 1932 INCLUDE: THE CRIME SURVEYS OF THE 1920'S; THE REFORM OF THE COURT'S JURISDICTION IN 1925; THE LIBERALIZATION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEDURE; THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD; A DEEPENING HUMANITARIANISM; AND THE AVAILABILITY OF COUNSEL. FEW OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY HELD NOT TO APPLY TO THE STATES. CONTEMPORARY IDEAS OF FAIRNESS ARE BEING APPLIED TO ASSURE THE INDIVIDUAL OF HIS CIVIL LIBERTIES. TO KEEP UP WITH THE SWIFT PACE OF CURRENT CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUDICATION, A NUMBER OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS NEED TO BE CLARIFIED CONCERNING SELF-INCRIMINATION; RIGHT TO COUNSEL; COERCED CONFESSIONS; BAIL; PRETRIAL AND TRIAL PUBLICITY; AND ELECTRONIC WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING. THE BAR, LEGISLATURE, AND THE SUPREME COURT MUST WORK TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR THESE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

0100046287999

CITIZENS COUNCIL ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME (MINNESOTA). POSITION STATEMENT ON FOSTER FAMILY GROUP HOMES. MINNEAPOLIS, 1966. 7 P.

THE CITIZENS COUNCIL ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME FOR MINNESOTA IS CONVINCED THAT: FOSTER FAMILY GROUP HOMES CAN, AT A LOWER COST, HELP A GREATER NUMBER OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN ATTAIN SATISFACTORY COMMUNITY LIVING THAN ARE NOW GIVEN SUCH HELP THROUGH EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL AND SINGLE PLACEMENT FOSTER CARE FACILITIES. THEREFORE, FOSTER FAMILY GROUP HOMES, SUFFICIENT BOTH IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY TO MEET THE NEED FOR SUCH FACILITIES TO CARE FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN MINNESOTA.

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U. S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. LEARNING IN ACTION: SELECTED ISSUES IN TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, EDITED BY JUNE L. SHMELZER. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1966. 62 P.

THIS PAMPHLET INCLUDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE OF SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION STUDIES OF TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT EVALUATION RESULTS MAY BE USED TO CHANGE AND IMPROVE THOSE PROGRAMS WITH WHICH THEY ARE CONCERNED, BUT TOO

OFTEN THIS CANNOT BE DONE BECAUSE OF EXTRANEUS ISSUES INVOLVED: THE SIZE AND COMPLEXITY OF THE PROGRAMS; BUREAUCRATIC INADEQUACIES WHICH ARE SELF-PERPETUATING; AND A LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS DISCIPLINARY BOUNDARIES. OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH SUCH AS DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS MAY HAVE VERY SIMILAR PROBLEMS OF ACCEPTANCE. BECAUSE THEY ARE NEW, UNFAMILIAR, AND OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD, THEY ARE LIKELY TO MEET WITH OPPOSITION FROM MANY GROUPS. THEY MUST PRESENT THE BEST POSSIBLE IMAGE, AND SUCCINCTLY OUTLINE ALL RESULTS, PROGRESS MADE, AND FUTURE PLANS IN ORDER TO BE ACCEPTED AND SUPPORTED. CONTENTS: PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION: PLANNING AND UTILIZING EVALUATION STUDIES; THE SHORT-TERM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: PROBLEMS IN PURSUIT OF SERVICE AND LEARNING; DISSEMINATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT EXPERIENCES: BUILDING UPON A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM MODEL.

0100046292999

LAMBERT, SELDEN. THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF CRIME. COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, 1966, 66 P.

THE ANSWERS GIVEN TO A QUESTIONNAIRE BY 289 PRISONERS IN FIVE SOUTHERN PRISON SYSTEMS INDICATE THAT OF FOUR TYPES OF CRIMINALS FOUND IN THE INSTITUTIONS, SOCIOPATHIC, PSYCHOPATHIC, PHYSICAL, AND ACCIDENTAL, THE SOCIOPATHIC TYPE PREDOMINATES. THE ANSWERS ALSO INDICATE THAT THE PRISONERS WERE NOT HIGHLY MOTIVATED, THAT MANY COULD NOT DEVISE CONSTRUCTIVE JOBS OR ACTIVITIES FOR THEMSELVES IF THEY WERE GIVEN A CHANCE AND RELEASED, AND THAT MOST HAD BEEN POORLY EDUCATED, HAD COME FROM BROKEN HOMES, AND HAD HAD PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY. PROBATION DEPARTMENT. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WILLOWBROOK-HARBOR INTENSIVE SERVICES PROGRAM MARCH 1, 1965 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1966. LOS ANGELES, 1966, 61 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 28)

THE WILLOWBROOK-HARBOR INTENSIVE SERVICES PROJECT IS A PILOT PROGRAM FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY OF SERIOUSLY DELINQUENT BOYS FROM CULTURALLY-DEPRIVED AREAS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE PROJECT WAS TO DEVELOP A MORE EFFECTIVE PROBATION PROGRAM WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FOUR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: (1) THE USE OF INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY IN PLACE OF CAMP PLACEMENT; (2) THE USE OF INTENSIVE PROBATION RESOURCES TO ACHIEVE THE SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION OF CAMP GRADUATES BACK INTO COMMUNITY LIFE; (3) THE HEIGHTENED UTILIZATION, MOBILIZATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AS A PART OF INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICES; AND (4) GROUP COUNSELING AS A PART OF PROBATION SERVICES. THIS REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST COMPLETE OPERATIONAL YEAR OF THE PROJECT AND FOCUSES ON THE INTAKE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 38 EXPERIMENTAL AND 29 CONTROL CASES WHICH WERE RANDOMLY SELECTED FOR THIS PROGRAM. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS POINT TO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EXPERIMENTAL COHORT AND THE CONTROL COHORT, WHICH SUGGEST THAT SUCH INTENSIVE SERVICES ARE SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE AND ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF AVAILABLE STAFF AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS. AN ANALYSIS OF COSTS INDICATED THAT INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICES CAN BE PROVIDED AT ABOUT 55 PERCENT OF THE COST OF REGULAR SERVICES WHICH INCLUDE CAMP PLACEMENT.

0100046294999

FOONER, MICHAEL. ADVENTITIOUS CRIMINALITY: CRIME PATTERN IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY. A RESEARCH PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 133RD MEETING, IN WASHINGTON D. C., OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. NO PAGING.

SO LONG AS THE AMERICAN ECONOMY CONTINUES AFFLUENT AND EXPANDING, AND SO LONG AS OUR SOCIAL MORES ARE PERMISSIVE OF INDIVIDUALS USING MONEY FOR THEIR STATUS, POWER AND SEX DRIVES, WE MUST EXPECT PROPERTY CRIMES AND TOTAL CRIMINALITY TO GROW AND EVEN ACCELERATE. SINCE FEWER THAN 1 IN 4 PROPERTY CRIMES RESULT IN AN ARREST, AND FEWER THAN ONE IN 8 OR 10 RESULTS IN CONVICTION OF AN OFFENDER, OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS NOT MUCH OF A DETERRENT TO CRIMINALITY; PUNISHMENT CAN ALMOST BE SAID TO BE ACCIDENTAL; EXCEPT FOR A MINORITY WHO ARE MOSTLY UNLUCKY, UNTRAINED OR INEFFICIENT, OFFENDERS ARE BEYOND THE REACH OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. BUT VICTIMS AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS, AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, ARE WITHIN REACH AND IT IS AMONG THEM THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS FOR INDUCING CHANGES THAT WILL REDUCE CRIMINALITY. IF, AS THIS PAPER FINDS, CRIMINAL ACTS OFTEN ARISE IN SITUATIONS CREATED BY POTENTIAL VICTIMS, THAT MAY BE THE POINT FOR EXERTING EFFECTIVE PRESSURE. A SYSTEM OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATION DIRECTED TO THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE EXPLORED. (AUTH.)

0100046295999

GREAT BRITAIN. CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMITTEE. EIGHTH REPORT: THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1966. 140 P. \$2.10

PARTIAL CONTENTS: SCOPE OF REPORT; REPLACEMENT OF PRESENT LAW; PRESENT OFFENCES OF LARCENY, EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUDULENT CONVERSION; PROPOSED NEW OFFENCE OF THEFT; PENALTY FOR THEFT; ROBBERY; BURGLARY AND AGGRAVATED BURGLARY; OTHER OFFENCES AKIN TO THEFT (TAKING MOTOR VEHICLE OR OTHER CONVEYANCE WITHOUT AUTHORITY; ABSTRACTING ELECTRICITY; CRIMINAL DECEPTION; OTHER OFFENCES OF FRAUD; (FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS, LIABILITY OF COMPANY OFFICERS FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES BY COMPANY, FALSE STATEMENTS BY COMPANY DIRECTORS, SUPPRESSION OF DOCUMENTS; BLACKMAIL; HANDLING STOLEN GOODS; GOING EQUIPPED FOR STEALING; SEARCH FOR STOLEN GOODS; EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE ON CHARGE OF THEFT OR HANDLING STOLEN GOODS; ORDERS FOR RESTITUTION; JURISDICTION OF QUARTER SESSIONS; SUMMARY TRIAL; HUSBAND AND WIFE; DISCLOSURE IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS OF OFFENCES UNDER BILL; ANNEX 1--DRAFT THEFT BILL; ANNEX 2--NOTES ON DRAFT THEFT BILL.

0100046296999

GRAHAM, KENNETH W. WHAT IS "CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION?": CALIFORNIA'S ANTICIPATORY APPLICATION OF MIRANDA V. ARIZONA. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 14(1):59-134, 1966.

CALIFORNIA'S EXPERIENCE WITH POLICE INTERROGATION AND CONFESSION SUGGESTS THAT THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF WHEN LEGAL PROTECTIONS ATTACH IS: THEY ATTACH WHENEVER THE POLICE ARREST OR HAVE PROBABLE CAUSE TO ARREST THE PERSON QUESTIONED, OR WHENEVER THEY ENGAGE IN CONDUCT WHICH PERMITS THE PERSON QUESTIONED TO BELIEVE THAT HE HAS AN OBLIGATION TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. THE ONLY EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE IS AN EMERGENCY SITUATION WHEN A

LIFE IS AT STAKE OR QUESTIONS NOT OTHERWISE CALCULATED TO INCRIMINATE ARE NECESSARY TO PROCESS THE CASE TO THE COURTS.

0100046297999

CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION BUREAU. MODUS OPERANDI AND CRIME REPORTING: A MANUAL FOR USE IN PREPARING THE STANDARD CALIFORNIA CRIME REPORT. SACRAMENTO, 1966, 33 P.

THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR THE PEACE OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA IN PREPARING REPORTS OF CRIMES WHICH THEY INVESTIGATE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE MODUS OPERANDI INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE STANDARD CRIME REPORT FORM FORWARDED TO THE STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS COMPLETED SAMPLE CRIME REPORTS.

0100046298999

RAYMOND, JOHN. DO ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA APPLY TO TAX FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS? MICHIGAN STATE BAR JOURNAL, 45(11):10-13, 45-50, 1966.

THAT THE PROSECUTION MAY USE EVIDENCE SECURED ONLY THROUGH VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS WAS ESTABLISHED IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA (1966). PRECEDENT FOR THIS HISTORIC DECISION WAS DEVELOPED FROM HOPT V. UTAH (1884) THROUGH ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS (1964). ALTHOUGH TAX FRAUD IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, RECENT CASES IN THIS FIELD INDICATE THAT THE MIRANDA DECISION DOES NOT APPLY HERE. THE DISTINCTION LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE SUSPECT IN A TAX FRAUD MUST BE HELD TO A CRIME, WHILE IN TRADITIONAL CASES, A SUSPECT MUST BE FOUND FOR THE CRIME. ONCE A TAX EVADER COMES BEFORE INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS, THE CASE HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE AGAINST HIM AND QUESTIONING WILL BE EMPLOYED ONLY TO CLEAR UP UNCERTAINTIES IN HIS RECORDS AND BOOKS. THE QUESTION OF VOLUNTARINESS IS MOOT HERE DUE TO THE FACT THAT BY GIVING THE AGENTS ACCESS TO HIS RECORDS, THE SUSPECT IS EVINCING HIS VOLUNTARINESS. THE SPIRIT OF MIRANDA MUST BE CARRIED INTO TAX CASES. TAX AGENTS SHOULD ALWAYS IDENTIFY THEMSELVES WHEN SEEKING INFORMATION FROM A SUSPECT AND SHOULD NEVER RESORT TO TRICKERY OR FALSE PROMISE.

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SPARKS, RICHARD. DOUBTS ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL. NEW SOCIETY, 8(129):870-871, 1966.

THE NEW BRITISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL CONTAINS VERY LITTLE THAT SURPASSES THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1948; HOWEVER, THERE ARE AT LEAST SIX AREAS FOR WHICH REFORM IS PROPOSED.

0100046300999

SALZMAN, LEON, SACHAR, EDWARD J., BOLLES, ROBERT C. THE LAW AND THE SCIENCE OF BEHAVIOR. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, 1966, P. 299-363. \$23.00

CRIMINAL LAW POSTULATES FREE WILL: THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL IS FREE TO CHOOSE WHAT SORT OF LIFE HE WILL LEAD. THIS POSTULATE IMPLIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE'S ACTIONS.

THEREBY JUSTIFYING PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMINAL ACTS UNDER LAW. DETERMINISTIC PHILOSOPHY PROPOSES THE OPPOSITE: THAT MAN IS ENTIRELY SHAPED BY HIS SOCIETY AND THAT HE CANNOT ESCAPE THE INFLUENCES WHICH BESIEGE HIM, THEREFORE HE CANNOT BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR HIS ACTIONS. A MEDIAN IS STRUCK BY SOME MODERN PHILOSOPHIES AND BY RECENT COURT DECISIONS (M'NAGHTEN AND DURHAM, AMONG THEM) WHICH INDICATE THAT A PERSON MUST BE MENTALLY COMPETENT OR FIT TO STAND TRIAL NO MATTER WHAT HIS CRIME. LONG-STANDING PREMISES ABOUT MAN AND HIS SOCIETY HAVE TO BE REFORMED BY NEW FINDINGS IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. CONTENTS: RESPONSIBILITY, COMPULSIVITY AND FREE WILL; CRIMINAL LAW AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE; CRIMINAL LAW AND EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

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BANAY, RALPH S., MONROE, RUSSELL R., DAVIDSON, HENRY A., GUTTMACHER, MANFRED S., KNIGHT, EDWARD H. THE PSYCHIATRIST AND THE CRIMINAL LAW. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTION. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 427-515. \$23.00

IN COURTS OF LAW, THE PSYCHIATRIST HAS BECOME A PROFESSIONAL JUDGE OR ARBITER ON QUESTIONS CONCERNING WHETHER THE ACCUSED WAS INSANE AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION OF THE SENTENCE, AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE, OR AT THE TIME OF THE TRIAL. THIS PLACES THE PSYCHIATRIST IN A ROLE FOR WHICH HE IS NOT PREPARED. SOMETIMES IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF THE COURT, AS WHEN HE IS ASKED TO MAKE AN OFFENDER "SANE AND FIT FOR EXECUTION." THE PSYCHIATRIST IS BEST PREPARED TO ASSIST THE COURT AFTER A DETERMINATION OF GUILT HAS BEEN MADE BY ADVISING THE JUDGE AS TO WHAT TYPE OF TREATMENT WOULD BE THE MOST PROFITABLE FOR THE OFFENDER. HE SHOULD NOT BE ASKED TO ENTER INTO THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CRIMINAL TRIAL. CONTENTS: THE PSYCHIATRIST IN COURT; THE PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION; PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS; ADULT PSYCHIATRIC COURT CLINICS; SOCIAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY.

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SUAREZ, JOHN M., GLUECK, SHELDON. THE LAWYER AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 519-551. \$23.00

IN THE UNITED STATES, CRIMINAL LAW PRACTICE IS REGARDED BY BOTH PROFESSIONALS AND NONPROFESSIONALS AS THE BOTTOM OF THE LEGAL TOTEM POLE. NO MATTER WHAT THE REMUNERATION, FEW LAW STUDENTS WANT TO ENTER CRIMINAL PRACTICE. THE SUBJECT IS NOT TAUGHT IN LAW SCHOOLS AS IT LACKS SOCIAL PRESTIGE AND IS NOT CHALLENGING. NEITHER SKETCHY COURSES IN THE FIELD NOR THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES OF LAW SCHOOL PROFESSORS WILL PREPARE CRIMINAL LAWYERS FOR PRACTICE IN COURT. CONTENTS: THE BILL OF RIGHTS; THE SUPREME COURT AND CRIME; PSYCHIATRY AND CRIMINAL LAW EDUCATION; INTERDISCIPLINARY INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

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POWERS, SANGER B., SATTEN, JOSEPH, FENTON, NORMAN, MCCORKLE, LLOYD W. CORRECTIONS. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 567-658. \$23.00

CONFINEMENT IN PRISON IS A RECENT PUNITIVE MEASURE. ONE OF ITS MANY DRAWBACKS IS THAT THE PRISONER LOSES HIS INITIATIVE. THIS DEFEATS THE WHOLE REHABILITATIVE PROCESS. THE MEN IN PRISON ARE THE TAG-END CRIMINALS; THOSE WHO HAVE NO INFLUENCE OR MONEY. FOR THEM, PRISON SENTENCES BECOME REPETITIVE AND THEY BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO PRISON AS A WAY OF LIFE. PAROLE MAY BE USED TO COMBAT THIS INERTIA; SOME STATES USE IT 95 PERCENT OF THE TIME. HOWEVER, ONCE OUTSIDE THE PRISON, THE OFFENDER OFTEN HAS TROUBLE FINDING A JOB BECAUSE OF EMPLOYER AND UNION PREJUDICE AGAINST EX-CONVICTS. PAROLE OFFICERS CANNOT GIVE MUCH HELP BECAUSE OF THEIR HEAVY CASELOADS. HALFWAY HOUSES WOULD HELP OVERCOME THIS PROBLEM BY GIVING THE EX-CONVICT A REFERENCE GROUP AND CONSTRUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT WHILE BECOMING READJUSTED TO SOCIETY. CONTENTS: REFLECTIONS ON CORRECTIONS; THE PSYCHIATRIST'S FUNCTION IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING; GROUP COUNSELING; A METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND FOR A NEW STAFF ORIENTATION IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION; CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN CORRECTIONS.

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KULCSAR, I. S., KULCSAR, SHOSHANNA, SZONDI, LIPOT, SAUL, LEON J. MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 5-72. \$23.00

SIGMUND FREUD'S THESIS WAS THAT THERE ARE TWO BASIC DRIVES IN THE HUMAN BEING: AGGRESSIVE AND SEXUAL. BECAUSE SEX WAS SO REPRESSED IN WESTERN SOCIETY, FREUD SAW AGGRESSION AS THE PREDOMINANT DRIVE. THE DEGREE TO WHICH SOCIALIZATION SUCCEEDS DETERMINES HOW AGGRESSIVE AN INDIVIDUAL WILL BE. AGGRESSION MAY BE PUT TO CONSTRUCTIVE USE, AS ERICH FROMM AND OTHERS HAVE SHOWN, OR IT MAY BE HIGHLY DESTRUCTIVE, AS ADOLPH EICHMANN HAS SHOWN. EICHMANN, IN SPITE OF STRONG INDIVIDUAL TENDENCIES OF AGGRESSIVENESS, BECAME AN INSTRUMENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY. TRAITS LEARNED IN CHILDHOOD FORMULATE THE TYPES AND DEGREES OF HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSIVENESS WHICH REAPPEAR IN THE HUMAN PERSONALITY OVER A LIFETIME. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; ADOLF EICHMANN AND THE THIRD REICH; HOSTILITY.

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CLECKLEY, HERVEY M., WINNICOTT, D. W., JENKINS, RICHARD L., FREEDMAN, LAWRENCE ZELIC, CORMIER, BRUND M. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 75-165. \$23.00

THE SOCIOPATH SUFFERS FROM A TYPE OF CHARACTER DISORDER THE SYMPTOMS OF WHICH INCLUDE: POOR JUDGMENT, ABSENCE OF DELUSIONS, SUPERFICIAL CHARM, GENERAL POVERTY IN MAJOR AFFECTIVE RELATIONS, UNTRUTHFULNESS, AND INSINCERITY. HE DOES NOT PROFIT FROM EXPERIENCE AND HE INSISTS ON INTERACTING IN SOCIETY, OFTEN TO THE DETRIMENT OF OTHERS. THE SOCIOPATH IS NOT INHIBITED; HE MUST BE TAUGHT TO BE AWARE OF THE RIGHTS AND FEELINGS OF OTHERS. THE POSSIBILITY OF CURING THIS DISORDER IS NOT GOOD, BUT UNDER A PROGRAM OF WORK AND CARE SOME CHANGES MAY BE EFFECTED. FREUDIAN PSYCHOANALYSIS HAS PROVEN USEFUL. PSYCHOPATHY IS AN ANTI-SOCIAL TENDENCY WHICH FOLLOWS A SIMILAR, ALTHOUGH MORE SERIOUS, PATTERN. CONTENTS: THE PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY; A PSYCHOANALYTIC VIEW OF THE ANTISOCIAL TENDENCY; DELINQUENCY AND A TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY; PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND SOCIAL OFFENSE; A CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL PROCESS.

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PASLEY, FRED D. AL CAPONE: THE BIOGRAPHY OF A SELF-MADE MAN. LONDON, FABER & FABER, 1965. 323 P. \$2.00

THIS BIOGRAPHY, FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1931, TRACES THE LIFE OF AL CAPONE FROM HIS ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO AT THE AGE OF 23 IN 1920 AS A SMALL-TIME HOODLUM, THROUGH HIS RISE, BY 1930, TO THE STATUS OF AMERICA'S MOST FEARED CRIMINAL. DURING THIS SHORT PERIOD, HE HAD COMPLETELY TAKEN OVER THE BOOTLEGGING INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO, AND GANGLAND WAR HAD SPREAD FROM CHICAGO THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE MID-WEST. HE WAS A PIONEER IN ORGANIZING CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. THE GANG WARS AND MURDERS THROUGH WHICH CAPONE ROSE TO POWER ARE DESCRIBED. AN EPILOGUE HAS BEEN ADDED RELATING CAPONE'S FATE AFTER 1930.

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SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966. 745 P. \$23.00

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE DISCUSSED IN ESSAYS ON CRIME, LAW, AND CORRECTIONS: MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN; SOCIAL PATHOLOGY; THE CRIMINAL CODE; THE LAW AND THE SCIENCE OF BEHAVIOR; CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PATHOLOGY; THE PSYCHIATRIST AND THE CRIMINAL LAW; THE LAWYER AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS; CORRECTIONS; AND THE PUBLIC AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS.

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SCHLICHTER, FRANZ. DER STRAFANTRAG, DIE STRAFVERFOLGUNGSERMÄCHTIGUNG UND DIE ANORDNUNG DER STRAFVERFOLGUNG UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER STAATSSCHUTZDELIKTE. (DEMAND FOR PROSECUTION, AUTHORIZATION OF PROSECUTION AND PROSECUTION ORDER, WITH A SPECIAL REGARD TO OFFENSES AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FÜR STRAFRECHT, DECEMBER (12):353-371, 1966.

DEMAND FOR PROSECUTION (STRAFANTRAG), AUTHORIZATION OF PROSECUTION (STRAFVERFOLGUNGSERMÄCHTIGUNG), AND PROSECUTION ORDER (ANORDNUNG DER STRAFVERFOLGUNG) ARE PRELIMINARY STAGES OF INDICTMENT IN WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. THERE IS NO CLEAR DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN DEMAND AND AUTHORIZATION. THE QUESTION OF INITIATIVE IN THE THREE PREPARATORY STAGES OF TRIAL HAS BEEN CLARIFIED IN POLITICAL OFFENSES INCLUDING LIBEL AND OTHER OFFENSE AGAINST THE FEDERAL OR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, THEIR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS, THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT, OR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. IN ADDITION, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE MAY ALSO ISSUE THE PROSECUTION ORDER.

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MCKENNA, ALVIN J. JUDICIAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS. NOTRE DAME LAWYER, 41 (6):982-995, 1966.

RECENT FEDERAL AND STATE COURT DECISIONS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY ARE AWARE THAT THE LAYMAN IS NOT EQUIPPED TO DEFEND HIS RIGHTS IN THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS. WHILE JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL MAY BE THE ANSWER IN MOST CASES, IT IS NO SOLUTION FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEIR RIGHTS ARE, OR FOR THOSE WHO ARE FINANCIALLY

INCAPABLE OF HIRING A COMPETENT ATTORNEY. THE COURTS HAVE DECLARED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WHO CANNOT OBTAIN COUNSEL THROUGH HIS OWN RESOURCES MUST BE AIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, JUDICIAL PROTECTION IS NOT THE COMPLETE ANSWER. THERE MUST ALSO BE ANSWERS TO SUCH QUESTIONS AS: WHETHER THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT POLICE INTERROGATION IS GRANTED ONLY ON REQUEST, AND IF ADVICE AS TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE RIGHT IS NECESSARY; WHETHER THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES RELEASE OF A DEFENDANT ON PRE-TRIAL BAIL WHERE OTHER FACTORS ASSURE PRESENCE AT TRIAL ALTHOUGH BAIL CANNOT BE POSTED; AND WHETHER POST-CONVICTION PROCEEDINGS ENTITLE THE DEFENDANT TO THE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL.

0100046310999

BRIELAND, DONALD. PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND CHILD ABUSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE. SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW, 40(4):369-377, 1966.

SOME PRIVATE WELFARE AGENCIES ARE AT WORK COMBATING CHILD ABUSE, BUT PUBLIC AGENCIES MUST ASSUME A MORE EXTENSIVE ROLE IN THIS FIELD. IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, THE STATE AGENCY CAN PROVIDE PROTECTION WHEN THE CHILD IS REPORTED TO BE NEGLECTED, ABUSED, EXPLOITED, OR PERMITTED TO LIVE UNDER DESTRUCTIVE CONDITIONS. NEARLY ONE-HALF OF ALL CHILDREN ASSISTED BY CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES ARE PROTECTIVE CASES. CHILD ABUSE OFFENSES ARE OFTEN NOT REPORTED BECAUSE MANY CITIZENS THINK IT IS AN INVASION OF PRIVACY, WHEN IN FACT IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE CHILD. PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS, AND SOCIAL AGENCIES SHOULD BE AWARE OF THESE ABUSES.

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WILLIAMS, PARHAM H. THE CRIMINAL VERSUS SOCIETY: SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ACCOMMODATION OF MISSISSIPPI CRIMINAL PROCEDURE TO THE EVOLVING CONCEPTS OF "CONSTITUTIONALIZED" DUE PROCESS (PART II). MISSISSIPPI LAW JOURNAL, 38(1):57-83, 1966.

THE MIRANDA (1966) DECISION ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS AS EVIDENCE IN A COURT OF LAW ACTUALLY BEGAN WITH THE LINE DRAWN FROM BROWN V. MISSISSIPPI (1936) AND CONTINUED THROUGH ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS (1964). EACH DECISION ACCORDED MORE FREEDOM TO THE ACCUSED AND LIMITED THE PROCEDURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN EXTRACTING CONFESSIONS. OTHER DECISIONS IN THE SAME FIELD RULED AGAINST PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL THREATS, FALSE PROMISES, OR UNCLEAR STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED'S RIGHTS USED AS A MEANS TO OBTAIN A CONFESSION. NEW RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE COURTS WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR POLICE INASMUCH AS THEY WILL HAVE TO LEARN TO APPLY DEFINITE PROCEDURES IN INVESTIGATION IF THEY EXPECT CONVICTIONS IN CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL. THESE RULES INCLUDE: THE SUSPECT MUST BE SPECIFICALLY AND VERBALLY WARNED OF HIS RIGHTS BY AN OFFICER PRIOR TO ANY INTERROGATION; THE WARNING MUST OUTLINE ALL OF THE ACCUSED'S CHOICES; AN ESTABLISHED FORM SHOULD BE MADE UP TO BE READ TO THE ACCUSED SO THAT NO POINT WILL BE OVERLOOKED; AND RECORD SHOULD BE MADE OF THIS WARNING, SIGNED BY THE ACCUSED, THE INTERROGATING OFFICER, AND AT LEAST ONE WITNESS. ONLY WHEN THESE PROCEDURES ARE CLOSELY FOLLOWED CAN THE ADMISSIBILITY OF A CONFESSION IN A COURT OF LAW BE ASSURED.

0100046312999

SACKS, STANLEY. STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS AND UNDISCOVERED

MALPRACTICE. CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(1):65-74, 1967.

A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IMPOSED ON MALPRACTICE SUITS RESTRICTS THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS WHOSE SYMPTOMS OCCUR ONLY AFTER THE MEDICAL WORK HAS TAKEN PLACE. RECENT REVISIONS OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION LAWS HAVE YIELDED THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS: THE STATUTE DOES NOT COMMENCE TO RUN SO LONG AS THE PATIENT IS IN THE PHYSICIAN'S CARE; THE STATUTE COMMENCES FROM THE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE INJURY RATHER THAN THE DATE OF THE INJURY ITSELF; AND THE STATUTE WILL NOT BE IN EFFECT IF THE PHYSICIAN FRAUDULENTLY CONCEALS AN ACTION OF MALPRACTICE. THE LATTER MAY REVEAL A DUAL MALPRACTICE: THE COMMISSION OF THE ORIGINAL ACT, AND THE FAILURE TO REMEDY THE KNOWN HARMFUL SITUATION. JUDICIAL REFORM IN THE MALPRACTICE FIELD HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN MANY STATES. MOST OF THIS LEGISLATION PROVIDES FOR BROADER PATIENT RIGHTS TO CLAIMS, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE NEW STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

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TRIPP, NORMAN D. ACTING "IN LOCO PARENTIS" AS A DEFENSE TO ASSAULT AND BATTERY. CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(1):39-49, 1967.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT MAY BE APPLIED TO A CHILD FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRECTION BY A PARENT OR SOMEONE ACTING IN LOCO PARENTIS. A RELATIONSHIP OF IN LOCO PARENTIS IS NOT DEPENDENT ON LEGAL ADOPTION, BUT THE PERSON ACTING IN THIS CAPACITY MUST ACCEDE TO ALL LAWS OF PUNISHMENT WHICH RESTRAIN PARENTS FROM USING EXCESSIVE CORRECTIVE MEASURES ON THEIR CHILDREN, AND HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MALICE OR ILL WILL ON HIS PART WHICH MAY RESULT IN HARM TO THE CHILD. TEACHERS ACTING IN LOCO PARENTIS MAY ENFORCE SCHOOL RULES AS LONG AS THEY ARE "FAIR AND REASONABLE." COURTS MUST BE FIRM IN HOLDING TEACHERS TO ONLY REASONABLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES WHEN INFLECTING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON A CHILD, SINCE THE VICTIM OFTEN HAS NO LEGAL RECOURSE WITHIN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR INJUSTICES DONE TO HIM.

0100046558999

QUAKER COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL REHABILITATION. SEMINAR ON NARCOTICS ADDICTION: ARRANGED FOR STUDENTS IN TRAINING OF THE URBAN CORPS. NEW YORK, 1966, 27 P.

A COLLECTION OF SHORT SPEECHES PREPARED BY AUTHORITIES ON NARCOTICS ADDICTION PRESENTED TO URBAN CORPS TRAINEES INCLUDES: EXODUS HOUSE (NEW YORK CITY); THE ADDICTS REHABILITATION CENTER (NEW YORK CITY); THE NEW YORK COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD; THE QUAKER COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HEALTH'S PROPOSED HALFWAY HOUSE; NARCOTICS CONTROL LAWS; AND THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCOTIC ADDICTION.

0100046559999

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHODRAMA. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, 19(3/4):111-242, 1966.

THE FOLLOWING SPEECHES PRESENTED AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHODRAMA WERE OF INTEREST TO THE FIELD OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: AN OVERVIEW ON THE USE OF PSYCHODRAMA AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD, BY HANNAH B. WEINER; PSYCHODRAMA WITH THE CRIMINALLY

INSANE, BY CHARLES F. AGLER; TEACHER RATINGS, SOCIOMETRIC STATUS, AND CHOICE-RECIPROCITY OF ANTI-SOCIAL AND NORMAL BOYS, BY JAMES E. TEELE; PSYCHODRAMA OF AN UNWED MOTHER, BY JAMES L. ZACHARIAS; AND PSYCHODRAMA WITH ALCOHOLICS: TWO BRIEF PARADIGMS, BY B. J. SPEROFF.

0100046560999

LIMPER, HILDA K. WITHOUT WHIP OR ROD. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30(4):58-62, 1966.

IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FROM YOUTH WORKERS WHO FEEL THAT THEY COULD USE BOOKS MORE EFFECTIVELY IF APPROPRIATE TITLES WERE KNOWN TO THEM, A COMMITTEE OF LIBRARIANS HAS COMPILED AND ANNOTATED LISTS OF BOOKS AND FILMS WHICH TOUCH ON SEVERAL PROBLEM AREAS THAT AFFECT TROUBLED YOUTH. THE TITLES LISTED HERE ARE INTENDED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE TO STORIES ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND DELINQUENT GANGS.

0100046561999

DEIMLING, GERHARD. STRAFVOLLZUG UND STRAFFALLIGENHILFE IN WUPPERTAL. (CORRECTIONS AND PRISONER AID IN WUPPERTAL.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 15(3):159-166, 1966; 15(4):243-251, 1966; 15(5):299-309, 1966.

THE HISTORY OF CORRECTIONS AND PRISONER AID IN WUPPERTAL (GERMANY) IS TRACED FROM 1800 TO THE PRESENT.

0100046562999

POLK, KENNETH. HALFERTY, DAVID S. ADOLESCENCE, COMMITMENT, AND DELINQUENCY. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3(2):82-96, 1966.

THIS STUDY IS AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "YOUTH CULTURE" AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. UTILIZING DATA FROM 410 MALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, A FACTOR ANALYSIS SUGGESTS THREE ASPECTS OF ADOLESCENCE SIGNIFICANT TO THE STUDY: (1) INVOLVEMENT IN ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER ADOLESCENTS; (2) ENGAGEMENT IN ACTIVITY AND BEHAVIOR AIMED AT SCHOOL SUCCESS, FOLLOWED BY COLLEGE AND A WHITE-COLLAR CAREER; AND (3) ACCEPTANCE OF PEER OVER ADULT PRESSURES. WHILE INVOLVEMENT, COMMITMENT, AND REBELLION APPEAR TO BE RELATIVELY INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER, THERE WAS GENERAL CONFIRMATION OF THE HYPOTHESIS THAT TROUBLE, INCLUDING DELINQUENCY, LIES NEGATIVELY IN THE COMMITMENT AND POSITIVELY IN THE PEER REBELLION DIMENSIONS. THE STUDY SUGGESTS THAT, FOR SOME, DELINQUENCY MIGHT OCCUR WHEN THE LOWERING OF COMMITMENT TO THE RELATIVELY UNIDIMENSIONAL DEFINITION OF SUCCESS AVAILABLE TO ADOLESCENTS IS FOLLOWED BY MOVEMENT TOWARD A PEER CULTURE WHICH PROVIDES SUPPORT FOR ANTI-ADULT ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS. (AUTH. ED.)

0100046563999

MAILLOUX, NOEL. UN SYMPTOME DE DESOCIALISATION: L'INCAPACITE DE COMMUNIQUER AVEC AUTRUI. (A SYMPTOM OF DESOCIALIZATION: THE INABILITY TO COMMUNICATE WITH OTHERS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, NO VOL. (1):23-32, 1966.

THE USE OF GROUP THERAPY AT ROSCOVILLE, QUEBEC, PROVIDES THE PROCESS OF DESOCIALIZATION DURING REHABILITATION. REHABILITATION OF YOUTHS WITHIN THE 15-MEMBER GROUPS AT

BOSCOVILLE PROCEEDS THROUGH THREE STAGES. IN THE FIRST STAGE, AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION IS DIFFICULT AND DISCUSSION IS CARRIED ON BY ONE OR TWO INDIVIDUALS WHILE THE OTHERS REMAIN ALOOF. IN THE SECOND STAGE STERILE, SPASMODIC CONVERSATION TAKES PLACE AMONG YOUTHS WHO VOLUNTARILY REFRAIN FROM BOASTING NARRATIVES. FINALLY, THE INDIVIDUAL GAINS THE CONFIDENCE AND ABILITY TO EXPRESS HIMSELF AND LEARNS TO ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIPS. SINCE THIS IS AN ONGOING PROCESS, THE COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP IS NEVER STABLE. THIS EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE RELATIVELY RESOCIALIZED AND THE NEW ARRIVALS HAS PROVED TO BE OF VALUE TO THE WHOLE GROUP.

0100046564999

MARSHALL, JAMES, MANSSON, HELGE. PUNITIVENESS, RECALL, AND THE POLICE. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3(2):129-139, 1966.

THREE GROUPS OF SUBJECTS OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS --FIRST-YEAR LAW STUDENTS, POLICE TRAINEES IN THE FIRST WEEK OF COURSES, AND PERSONS ON RELIEF ATTENDING A SETTLEMENT HOUSE-- WERE TESTED FOR PUNITIVE ATTITUDES IN A STUDY OF RECALL. THE POLICE TRAINEES WERE FOUND TO BE MORE RIGID AND FAR MORE PUNITIVE THAN THE OTHER GROUPS. WITHIN EACH SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL GROUP, HIGH PUNITIVENESS PRODUCED GREATER RECALL, AND LOW PUNITIVENESS LESS RECALL. WHEN A STATUS FIGURE URGED SUBJECTS TO DO WELL, POLICE TRAINEES HAD GREATER RECALL THAN LAW STUDENTS, AND LAW STUDENTS DREW A GREATER NUMBER OF INFERENCES THAN THEIR CONTROL GROUPS. LAW STUDENTS WHO WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION HAD GREATER RECALL THAN THOSE WHO WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE. THERE WAS LOWER RECALL BY THE SUBJECTS WHO WERE INFORMED THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD BEEN IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION THAN BY THE CONTROL GROUP. TO ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES, THESE PHENOMENA ARE A CHALLENGE TO TEST NEW JUDICIAL PRACTICES THAT MIGHT PRODUCE IN WITNESSES GREATER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WHAT IS SUBJECTIVELY PERCEIVED AND RECALLED AS BEING REAL AND WHAT IS OBJECTIVELY REAL.

0100046565999

MORRIS, NORVAL. LESSONS FROM THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF SWEDEN. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30(4): 3-13, 1966.

IN SWEDEN THERE IS PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE DESIRE TO IMPROVE METHODS OF TREATMENT FOR THE OFFENDER. PUBLIC AGGRESSIVENESS TOWARD OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED AND HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A COMMON INTEREST IN HOW TO SHAPE TREATMENT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ALLOW THE OFFENDER TO BECOME A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN AFTER HE SERVES HIS PUNISHMENT. SWEDEN'S SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT LIES IN HAVING BROUGHT THE COMMUNITY INTO THE TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. EVEN SO, THE COUNTRY IS BEHIND IN THE APPLICATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, IN THE MOBILIZATION OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS, AND IN STAFF TRAINING AND RESEARCH.

0100046566999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. FORECASTING THE TREND OF CRIMINALITY: A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION IN FINLAND. PREPARED BY PATRIK TORNUDD. FOURTH CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, STRASBOURG, 1966, 30 P.

THE RESULTS OF THE FINNISH SUB-STUDY WHICH IS PART OF A PREDICTION PROJECT LAUNCHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY IS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE AIM OF THE PROJECT WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF FORECASTING THE LONG-TERM TREND OF CRIME. THE FINNISH PROJECT WAS CARRIED OUT ON A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF CRIMINALITY IN A "NORMAL" TIME PERIOD. THE PERIOD CHOSEN WAS 1951-1963 INCLUSIVE. THE ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES OBTAINED IN THIS TIME SERIES ANALYSIS ARE THE MOST SATISFACTORY WHICH, UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM A FORECAST. EMPLOYING A 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, A THREE-PREDICTOR EQUATION ESTIMATED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS WITHIN A RANGE OF PLUS OR MINUS 700 PERSONS AT THE END OF THE TIME PERIOD.

0100046567999

MORRIS, ALBERT, ED. WHAT ABOUT THE VICTIMS OF CRIME? CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH, BULLETIN NO. 16, P. 1-15, 1966.

BEYOND THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION, RESEARCH INTO THE RELATIONSHIPS OF OFFENDERS TO THEIR VICTIMS MAY SUGGEST NEW APPROACHES FOR CRIME PREVENTION. THE CONCEPT OF THE VICTIM'S PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS VICTIMIZATION SUGGESTS THAT THE POTENTIAL VICTIM MAY BE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF OFFENSES. THIS IDEA IS IMPLICIT IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN WHICH PARENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE ADVISED TO TELL CHILDREN NOT TO ACCEPT RIDES FROM STRANGERS AND WOMEN WHO LIVE ALONE ARE WARNED TO PUT CHAIN LOCKS ON THEIR DOORS AND NOT ADMIT STRANGERS. BY GAINING AND UTILIZING MORE REFINED KNOWLEDGE OF VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS, WE MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE FAR GREATER STRIDES IN REDUCING CRIME.

0100046568999

NEWMAN, CHARLES L. THE WAR ON CRIME. FEDERAL PROBATION, 30(4): 35-38, 1966.

NO MATTER WHAT ESTIMATE IS GIVEN ON THE COSTS OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, IT CANNOT BEGIN TO INCLUDE THE COSTS IN TERMS OF LOSS OF PRODUCTIVE MANPOWER AND THE SOCIAL COSTS WHICH CANNOT BE MEASURED IN DOLLARS. IF THERE IS TO BE A TRUE WAR ON CRIME, WE SHALL HAVE TO PUT OURSELVES ON A "WAR FOOTING" AND INTRODUCE MANY OF THE TECHNIQUES USED BY THE MILITARY IN PREPARING FOR AND EXECUTING A WAR. THESE INCLUDE: ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP, STOCKPILING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, COORDINATION OF SERVICES, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION.

0100046569999

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PURSUANT TO S. RES. 52. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1966, 13 P. (89TH CONGRESS 2ND SESSION, REPORT NO. 1664)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS RAPIDLY INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES; ARREST FIGURES WERE UP 17 PERCENT IN 1963-1964. ABOUT 11 PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 17 HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT FOR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, YET ONLY ONE-HALF THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS WHO COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE POLICE ARE

REFERRED TO COURT. THERE WERE 1,400,000 JUVENILES ARRESTED IN 1964. INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY AND MODERN SOCIETY HAVE A GOOD DEAL TO DO WITH THE INCREASE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. MANY YOUNG PEOPLE COMMIT CRIMES BECAUSE THEY FEEL THEY HAVE NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS IN THE LEGITIMATE WORLD. THEY ARE GENERALLY THE POOR AND DISADVANTAGED AND THE ONES WHO GET CAUGHT MOST OFTEN. IN THIS REGARD, THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS PROPOSING DANGEROUS DRUG CONTROL AMENDMENTS OF 1965, A BILL FOR CONTROLLING THE TRAFFIC IN INFANTS, A FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT, A NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT AND STUDIES PERTAINING TO THE ABUSE OF DRUGS.

0100046570999

THOMAS, D. A. ARREST: GENERAL VIEW. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(DECEMBER): 639-663, 1966.

BECAUSE JUDGES AND PARLIAMENT HAVE REFUSED TO DEVELOP A COHERENT LAW OF ARREST, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRITISH POLICE OFFICER TO DETERMINE THE LEGALITY OF ARREST IN ANY PARTICULAR CASE. CONFLICTING LAWS AND LAWS THAT ARE THE SAME WORDED DIFFERENTLY, MAKE THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED AND THE OFFICER OBSCURE. THE PRESENT LAWS DO NOT GIVE THE ARRESTING OFFICER THE POWER TO CARRY OUT HIS DUTIES EFFECTIVELY. THE CRIMINAL LAW BILL WHICH IS NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT ABOLISHES THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS AND EXTENDS POLICE ARREST POWER. ANY REFORM OF ARREST LAW MUST: BE CONTAINED IN A SIMPLE CODE; PROVIDE THE POWER OF ARREST FOR ANY OFFENSE WHEN ARREST IS A NECESSITY AS A MEANS OF ENFORCEMENT; REQUIRE FACTS TO JUSTIFY ARREST; AND NOT REQUIRE THE POLICE OFFICER TO MAKE A HURRIED DECISION ON FINE POINTS OF LAW WHICH COULD BETTER BE MADE IN A COURT.

0100046571999

FORER, LOIS G., ROBITSCHER, JONAS B., OKRAND, FRED, SPENCE, JOHN C., CHASTAIN, DIXIE HERLONG, COLEMAN, MARY S. SYMPOSIUM: THE JUVENILE COURT IN FERMENT. WOMEN LAWYERS JOURNAL, 52(4): 146-163, 174-175, 1966.

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST JUVENILE COURT IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS STILL A HIGH RATE OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM, DEPLORABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN, AND A BARRAGE OF CRITICISM AGAINST THE JUVENILE COURT. WHAT IS CHANGING IS THAT THE PROBLEMS ARE NOW BEING RECOGNIZED BY APPELLATE COURTS, LEGISLATURES, AND THE JUVENILE COURTS THEMSELVES. THIS SYMPOSIUM PRESENTS DIFFERING VIEWS OF THE PROBLEM. THE LEAD ARTICLE IS BY JONAS ROBITSCHER, A LAWYER AND PSYCHIATRIST, WHO PRESENTS A SEARCHING INQUIRY INTO THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN THE JUVENILE COURT. FRED OKRAND ANALYSES THE RECENT CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT LAW, POINTING OUT THE RADICAL CHANGE AND GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS WHICH IT PROVIDES. TWO ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS DESCRIBE THE JUVENILE COURT IN FLORIDA AND MICHIGAN.

0100046572999

FELDMANN, H. ZUR BEURTEILUNG DER TATERPERSONLICHKEIT IM HINBLICK AUF DIE QUALIFIZIERENDEN MERKMALE DES MORDES. (THE EVALUATION OF THE OFFENDER PERSONALITY WITH REGARD TO THE QUALIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMICIDE.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 49(5): 204-211, 1966.

THE FUNCTION OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WITNESS, IN WEST GERMANY, IN DIAGNOSING DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF MURDER, ESPECIALLY

WHEN CALLED UPON TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING WHETHER A PARTICULAR KILLING CONSTITUTES HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER, IS DISCUSSED.

0100046573999

WATT, ROBERT. PAROLEES AND HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 19(3): 29-32, 1966.

A STUDY ENTITLED "AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEE AND HIS SUCCESS IN ACQUIRING A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA" INVESTIGATED THE RECORDS OF EACH YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEE WHO HAD ENTERED OR REENTERED HIGH SCHOOL IN SAN MATEO COUNTY BETWEEN JULY 1, 1958 AND JUNE 30, 1962, AND COMPARED SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAROLEE WHO GRADUATED WITH THE PAROLEE WHO DID NOT GRADUATE. OF 199 PAROLEES WHOSE RECORDS WERE STUDIED, ONLY 11 PERCENT GRADUATED. A SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER PERCENTAGE OF NONGRADUATE PAROLEES THAN GRADUATE PAROLEES HAD A HISTORY OF THE FOLLOWING: (1) TRUANCY WARRANTING SCHOOL SUSPENSION OR EXCLUSION; (2) DEFIANT SCHOOL BEHAVIOR WARRANTING SUSPENSION OR EXCLUSION; AND (3) REVOCATION OF PAROLE.

0100046574999

CLARKE, R. V. G. APPROVED SCHOOL BOY ABSCONDERS AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(4): 364-375, 1966.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES A BOY RECEIVES CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR ESCAPING FROM A BOY'S APPROVED SCHOOL AND WHETHER CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS A DETERRENT, THE 1960-1964 ABSCONDING RECORDS OF KINGSWOOD CLASSIFYING SCHOOL IN ENGLAND WERE STUDIED. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THERE IS A POLICY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUNISHMENT. A BOY IS MORE LIKELY TO BE CANED FOR ABSCONDING IF HE HAS ABSCONDED WITH ASSOCIATES RATHER THAN ALONE; IF HE HAS COMMITTED OFFENSES AS AN ABSCONDER FOR WHICH HE WAS NOT CHARGED; AND IF HE HAS BEEN AWAY FOR ONE DAY, RATHER THAN LESS OR MORE THAN ONE DAY. CANING A BOY FOR ABSCONDING WAS NOT RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF TIMES HE ABSCONDED BUT RATHER TO WHETHER HE WAS A SENIOR OR JUNIOR; WHETHER HE WAS A RECIDIVIST; THE NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER ADMISSION HE ABSCONDED; WHETHER OR NOT HE HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY CANED FOR ABSCONDING; AND THE NUMBER OF ABSCONDINGS IN THE PERIOD PRIOR TO HIS RECAPTURE. CANING AS AN EFFECTIVE DETERRENT TO ABSCONDING DID NOT RECEIVE MUCH SUPPORT.

0100046575999

BEXELIUS, ALFRED. THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE AND OTHER MEANS FOR PROTECTING CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN SWEDEN. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18(2): 247-251, 1966.

THE SWEDISH OMBUDSMAN'S JOB IS TO PROTECT CITIZENS' RIGHTS. DURING THE PAST 156 YEARS, THE OMBUDSMAN HAS HAD A FORMATIVE INFLUENCE ON THE WAY CIVIL SERVANTS FULFILL THEIR FUNCTIONS. THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE, HOWEVER, IS ONLY ONE OF MANY MEANS OF PROTECTING CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

0100046576999

LOS ANGELES COUNTY. PROBATION DEPARTMENT. IMPLEMENTATION OF BASIC REQUIREMENTS IN INVESTIGATION AND SUPERVISION OF JUVENILE CASES: PSIS 429-430, BY CALVIN C. HOPKINSON. LOS ANGELES, 1964, 33 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 15)

QUESTIONNAIRES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL JUVENILE INVESTIGATION, SUPERVISION, AND PLACEMENT DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS (DPOS) IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AN OVERALL VIEW OF THE JUVENILE STAFF AND ITS ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1964. MORE THAN 96 PERCENT OF 285 QUESTIONNAIRES WERE RETURNED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE LEAST EXPERIENCED DPOS WERE ASSIGNED TO SUITABLE PLACEMENT CASELOADS AND OVER 67 PERCENT HAD BEEN APPOINTED LESS THAN TWO YEARS BEFORE. THIS SUGGESTS THAT A MOST CRITICAL AND COSTLY FUNCTION IS BEING STAFFED WITH THE LEAST EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. DPOS WITH THE MOST DIVERSIFIED EXPERIENCE WERE MOST FREQUENTLY ASSIGNED AS INVESTIGATIVE DPOS. NEARLY 89 PERCENT OF THE DPOS WORKED SOME OVERTIME DURING JANUARY. WITH REGARD TO WORKLOAD, AN INVESTIGATION DPO HANDLED AN AVERAGE OF 22.6 NEW INVESTIGATIONS; A SUPERVISION DPO HAD AN AVERAGE CASELOAD OF 74.6 CASES; A COMBINED INVESTIGATION/SUPERVISION DPO 54.6 CASES; A SUITABLE PLACEMENT DPO 58.6 CASES; AND A CAMP PLACEMENT DPO 90.6 CASES. PROJECTIONS OF WORKLOAD DATA TO YARDSTICK REQUIREMENTS SUGGEST THAT ALL FUNCTIONS WERE UNDERSTAFFED. THE MINIMUM STANDARDS SET FORTH IN PSI 429 AND 430 (PROBATION AND SUPERVISION INSTRUCTION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY) WERE NOT BEING MET. DPOS HAD EVEN MORE DIFFICULTY IN MEETING QUARTERLY RECORDING STANDARDS. OVER HALF OF THE DPOS DID NOT BELIEVE THAT PSIS WERE REALISTIC AND BELIEVED, THAT: CASELOADS ARE TOO HIGH; THERE IS TOO MUCH PAPERWORK; TOO MUCH TIME GOES INTO SERVICE PAPERS; TOO MUCH TIME IS INVOLVED IN TRAVEL; AND THERE ARE TOO MANY EMERGENCIES.

0100046577999

DEBUYST, CHRISTIAN. A CLINICAL APPROACH TO THE AETIOLOGY OF CRIME. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, 18(2): 151-161, 1966.

TWO PROBLEMS ARISE IN ADOPTING A CLINICAL APPROACH TO DELINQUENCY: THE METHOD OF STUDYING THE PERSONALITY TO REVEAL CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY, AND THE VALUE OF AN EXAMINATION ONLY VERY APPROXIMATELY INTEGRATED INTO A THERAPEUTIC PROCESS. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DE GREEFF, HESNARD, AND LAGACHE ARE OUTLINED AND THE ANALYSIS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF DATA FROM CLINICAL INTERVIEWS IS DESCRIBED. CRITICISM OF CLINICAL AETIOLOGY FOCUSED ON DELINQUENTS' PERSONALITIES IS DISCUSSED, AND THE MAIN PREOCCUPATIONS OF THE LYONS SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, AS WELL AS THE CONTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN SOCIOLOGISTS TO THE FIELD, ARE EXPOSED. (AUTH.)

0100046578999

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. DETENTION CARE IN CENTRAL MISSOURI. BY JOHN J. DOWNEY. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1966. 42 P., APP.

THIS STUDY OF THE DETENTION CARE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN CENTRAL MISSOURI WAS MADE TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF A REGIONAL DETENTION PLAN FOR THE AREA, AND TO EXPLORE WAYS TO ELIMINATE THE PRACTICE OF USING JAILS TO DETAIN CHILDREN. QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS WERE USED TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE STUDY. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED ARE: (1) A REGIONAL DETENTION HOME SHOULD NOT BE BUILT AT THIS TIME; (2) PRESENT DETENTION ADMISSION PROCEDURES SHOULD BE CONTINUED; (3) THE USE OF JAILS FOR "TREATMENT PURPOSES" SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED; AND (4) LOCAL OVERNIGHT CARE FACILITIES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.

0100046579999

GREEN, THOMAS F. DRAFTING UNIFORM FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE. CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY, 52(2): 177-209, 1966.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND THE IMPACT THESE ATTEMPTS MAY HAVE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM RULES OF EVIDENCE FOR THE FEDERAL COURTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DRAFTING SUCH UNIFORM RULES AND THEIR POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SEVERAL APPARENT PROBLEMS, SUCH AS THE ERIE DOCTRINE, ACTUALLY PRESENT NO MAJOR OBSTACLES TO THE PROMULGATION BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, UNDER ITS RULE-MAKING POWER, OF RULES OF EVIDENCE, WHERE THEY MAY BE RATIONALLY CLASSIFIED AS RULES OF PROCEDURE.

0100046580999

MADIA, A., DE NATALE, F. CONSIDERAZIONI PSICHIATRICHE E CRIMINOLOGICHE IN TEMA DI EMIGRAZIONE. (PSYCHIATRIC AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EMIGRATION.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA, 8(3): 329-346, 1966.

IN CASE STUDIES OF TEN ITALIAN EMIGRANTS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "MIGRATORY FRUSTRATION" AND CRIME WAS ANALYZED. THE SUBJECTS HAD RETURNED TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND HAD SUBSEQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES. IN ALL CASES, A CRIMINAL PREDISPOSITION RELATED TO MENTAL DISTURBANCE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE, PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS FOR THE SELECTION OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE CENTERS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM "MIGRATORY FRUSTRATION."

0100046581999

FARRAR, CLARENCE. TESTS TO DETERMINE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMINAL ACTS. IN: CAMERON, D. EWEN, ED. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND CHILD PSYCHIATRY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 1965, P. 105-124.

THE SHORT WORDS AND THE SIMPLE UNDERSTANDABLE LANGUAGE OF THE M'NAGHTEN RULE OF 1843 MAY ACCOUNT FOR ITS DURABILITY AND ITS USEFULNESS. CONSIDERING WHAT IT IS THAT HAS TO BE JUDGED AND UPON WHAT CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY DEPENDS, A PERFECT TEST IS NOT LIKELY TO BE FOUND.

0100046582999

AMARISTA, FELIX JOSE, GONZALEZ CONTRERAS, ANTONIO. ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA PERSONALIDAD DE LOS DONANTES RECLUSOS EN LA CASA DE REEDUCACION Y TRABAJO ARTESANAL DE EL PARAISO. (SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PERSONALITIES OF THE (BLOOD) DONORS IN THE EL PARAISO WORKHOUSE AND REFORM SCHOOL.) ARCHIVOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA NEURO-PSIQUIATRIA Y DISCIPLINAS CONEXAS, 14(55): 344-356, 1966.

A STUDY OF 70 VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONORS IN THE EL PARAISO PENAL INSTITUTION OF VENEZUELA REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS AGE, CIVIL STATE, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, OCCUPATION, AND TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED. ALTHOUGH ALL AGE GROUPS WERE REPRESENTED IN THE INSTITUTION, 98 PERCENT OF THE DONORS WERE UNDER 29 YEARS OF AGE; 88 PERCENT WERE BACHELORS; ONLY 13 PERCENT HAD GONE BEYOND THE FIRST YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL; 37 PERCENT WERE WITHOUT DEFINITE JOBS; 17 PERCENT

WERE STUDENTS; AND 78 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, PREDOMINATELY LARCENY AND ROBBERY. A PERSONALITY TEST COMPOSED OF 156 QUESTIONS DEVISED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF VENEZUELA WAS GIVEN TO THE VOLUNTEERS IN SMALL GROUPS. RESULTS SHOWED THAT 63 PERCENT COULD BE CONSIDERED EMOTIONALLY STABLE AND 67 PERCENT WERE EXTROVERTED OR HIGH IN "SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE."

0100046583999

TEXAS. PARDONS AND PAROLES BOARD. PAROLE AND EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IN TEXAS. AUSTIN, 1966, 53 P.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF TEXAS PROVIDES FOR PAROLES AND EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY (PARDON). BOTH REQUIRE, WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OF THE PARDONS AND PAROLES BOARD AND THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. PAROLE IS PERMITTED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS, IS MADE OPERATIVE BY AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE, AND IS ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IS BASED ON THE CONSTITUTION AND ARTICLE 48.01 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WHICH PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECOMMENDING THOSE CASES WHICH SEEM WORTHY OF CLEMENCY TO THE GOVERNOR OR THE BOARD. THE PURPOSES, PROCEDURES, AND RULES GOVERNING PAROLE AND CLEMENCY ARE EXPLAINED.

0100046584999

AMOS, WILLIAM E., MANELLA, RAYMOND L., EDITORS. DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: STATE ADMINISTERED RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS. SPRINGFIELD, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966. 159 P. \$7.50

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS DESCRIBE THE PRACTICAL DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS OF STATE ADMINISTERED RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AUTHORS REPRESENT THE DISCIPLINES OF LAW, MEDICINE, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, SOCIAL WORK, CORRECTIONS, AND RESEARCH. THREE GENERAL CONCLUSIONS EMERGE FROM THE CHAPTERS: (1) THE AUTHORS AGREE THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO ADEQUATELY DIAGNOSE AND TREAT THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DEPENDS UPON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY OR TEAM APPROACH; (2) THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS A KEY ROLE IN PROVIDING STATEWIDE FACILITIES; AND (3) IN TRACING THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTION OF A NEW TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR THE CARE OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN, THE AUTHORS INDICATE A STRONG PHILOSOPHICAL BELIEF IN THE NEED FOR INSTITUTIONS OF THIS TYPE. THEY ALSO INDICATE THAT RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS CAN PLAY A POWERFUL ROLE IN THE FIELD OF DELINQUENCY CONTROL. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION, BY WILLIAM E. AMOS AND RAYMOND L. MANELLA; STAFFING AND TRAINING ASPECTS, BY MAURICE A. HARMON; THE ROLE OF RESEARCH, BY KEITH S. GRIFFITHS; THE ROLE OF CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY, BY RALPH BRANCALE; THE ROLE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, BY WALTER J. GRENIER; THE ROLE OF EDUCATION, BY PAUL J. MCKUSICK; THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK, BY CHARLES E. LAWRENCE; THE PHYSICAL PLANT, BY FRANCIS H. MALONEY; THE JUVENILE COURT AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, BY BERNARD M. MCDEHMOTT; SUMMARY, BY WILLIAM E. AMOS AND RAYMOND L. MANELLA.

0100046585999

HENSON, HUGH E. THE HUNG JURY: A COURT MARTIAL DILEMMA. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 35(NO NUMBER): 59-89, 1967.

THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS ARISE FROM A FAILURE OF A U.S. COURT-MARTIAL TO AGREE EITHER ON THE FINDINGS OR ON THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT. ON THE FINDINGS, THERE IS THE SITUATION WHEN THE COURT IS DIVIDED WITH A MAJORITY WHICH IS LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS VOTING FOR CONVICTION, AND THE MAJORITY CONTINUES TO VOTE FOR RECONSIDERATION. ON THE SENTENCE, THERE ARE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF ARTICLE 52, ARTICLE 106 AND ARTICLE 118(1) AND (4) OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WITH PARAGRAPH 76(B) OF THE MANUAL, AS WELL AS THAT OF THE LAW OFFICER'S DUTY TO INSTRUCT THE COURT-MARTIAL THAT IT MAY RETURN A SENTENCE OF NO PUNISHMENT. IN ADDITION, THERE IS THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF THE PLACE OF THE SO-CALLED ALLEN CHARGE. STATUTORY AMENDMENTS ARE RECOMMENDED TO AVOID THESE PROBLEMS. (AUTH. ED.)

0100046586999

ARMSTRONG, JOHN D. RESPONSIBILITY AND ADDICTION: A PSYCHIATRIC APPROACH. ADDICTIONS, 13(4): 1-10, 1966.

DRUGS INFLUENCE THE DEGREE OF A PERSON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTS IN TWO WAYS: THE DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT DUE TO INTOXICATION, AND THE DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE, WHETHER PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PHYSICAL OR BOTH. IN DEALING WITH A DRUG USER WHO IS ACCUSED OF AN OFFENSE, WE MUST EXAMINE HIS DRUG PROBLEM CAREFULLY TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH HIS RESPONSIBILITY IS DIMINISHED BY THE DRUG WHETHER IT BE NARCOTIC OR NON-NARCOTIC.

0100046587999

PINE, GERALD J. THE AFFLUENT DELINQUENT. (REPRINT FROM) PHI DELTA KAPPAN, DECEMBER 1966, P. 138-143.

IN THE LAST TWO OR THREE DECADES, ACCUMULATED EVIDENCE DEMONSTRATES THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS NOT THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF THE LOWER CLASSES AND THAT IT IS MORE EQUALLY DISPERSED AMONG THE SOCIAL CLASSES THAN THE AVERAGE AMERICAN REALIZES. RESEARCH FINDINGS SHOW A SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INCREASE IN THE PROSPERITY OF A COUNTRY AND RISE IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE EXTENT, FORMS, AND CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY IN THE MIDDLE AND UPPER SOCIAL CLASSES ARE EXAMINED.

0100046589999

MICHAELIS, JAMES I. QUAERE, WHETHER "IN VINO VERITAS": AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRUTH SERUM CASES. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 2(2): 245-267, 1966.

THE REPUTATION OF THE TRUTH SERUM IS, TO A LARGE EXTENT, BASED ON SPECTACULAR NEWSPAPER REPORTS RATHER THAN ON CAREFULLY DOCUMENTED CASE REPORTS IN PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL OR LEGAL JOURNALS. ALTHOUGH TRUTH SERUM IS FREQUENTLY USED IN PSYCHOTHERAPY, THERE IS NO CONSENSUS OF MEDICAL OPINION AS TO ITS VALUE. THE COURTS HAVE NOT RECOGNIZED TRUTH SERUM (NARCOANALYSIS) TESTS AS BEING TRUSTWORTHY, AND THE RESULTS OF THE TESTS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCORDED THE STATUS OF COMPETENT EVIDENCE. HOWEVER, A PSYCHIATRIST MAY STATE HIS EXPERT OPINION BASED UPON NARCOANALYSIS OF A SUBJECT IN COURT. THE COURTS, WHEN RULING UPON TRUTH SERUM ANALYSES, SHOULD MAKE A CAREFULLY CONSIDERED DECISION ABOUT WHETHER THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PROHIBITS ITS ADMISSIBILITY INTO EVIDENCE.

0100046590999

SEBASTIAN, RAYMOND F. OBSCENITY AND THE SUPREME COURT: NINE YEARS OF CONFUSION. STANFORD LAW REVIEW, 19(1): 167-189, 1966.

AS THE SUPREME COURT HAD ENUNCIATED NO INTELLIGIBLE STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO OBSCENITY CASES PRIOR TO THE FANNY HILL, GINSBURG, AND MISHKIN CASES OF MARCH 1966, IT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY AT THAT TIME TO CLARIFY SUCH STANDARDS; HOWEVER, NO CLARIFICATION WAS MADE. THE COURT HAS, IN THE RECENT OBSCENITY CASES, DEPARTED FROM ITS GENERAL REGARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AS EXPRESSED IN CASES OF SELF-INCRIMINATION AND UNREASONABLE SEARCHES, AND IT HAS ALSO DEPARTED FROM THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TEST. TO PROTECT LITERATURE OF ANY IMPORTANCE FROM CENSORSHIP BY LOWER COURTS AND STILL RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT OF CASE-BY-CASE DISPOSITION OF OBSCENITY LITIGATION: (1) THE COMMERCIAL-EXPLOITATION ELEMENT IN THE RECENT OPINIONS SHOULD BE REJECTED; (2) THE MEANS OF DETERMINING SOCIAL IMPORTANCE AND THE WEIGHT GIVEN TO SOCIAL IMPORTANCE MUST BE CLARIFIED; (3) BOTH THE PATENT-OFFENSIVENESS TEST AND THE APPEAL TO PRURIENT INTERESTS TEST SHOULD BE RETAINED; AND (4) SOCIAL IMPORTANCE SHOULD BE NEGATED ONLY BY A FINDING THAT THE PUBLICATION PRESENTS A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER OF ILLEGAL ACTION OR OF DESTRUCTION OF THE MORAL FIBER OF SOCIETY.

0100046591999

U.S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES: NEW DIMENSIONS IN THE LAW, BY JANE HANDLER EDITED BY LEORA WOOD WELLS. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1966, 79 P.

THIS REPORT IS NOT INTENDED AS A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS, BUT RATHER AS AN EXPLORATION OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS AND ADVANTAGES OF THESE PROGRAMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPING INTEREST OF SOCIETY IN PROVIDING A COORDINATED APPROACH TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY. THE MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSION IS DRAWN LARGELY FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF PROGRAMS IN NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, NEW HAVEN, AND WASHINGTON, D.C. CONTENTS: OVERVIEW; CLOSEUP OF THE FOUR PROGRAMS; INITIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND FUTURE GOALS.

0100046592999

KOPLOVITZ, JOSHUA N. JURY OR NON-JURY: THE DEFENSE COUNSEL'S DILEMMA. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 2(9): 3-9, 1966.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ARE FACED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF UNDERSTANDING AND INFLUENCING JURIES. THE AMERICAN JURY BY HARRY KLAVERN AND HANS ZEISEL MAY SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT. THERE ARE FOUR GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS PREDOMINANT IN THE JURY IN CRIMINAL CASES: (1) A NICENESS OF THE CALCULATION OF EQUITIES; (2) A BROAD TENDENCY TO SEE LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TORT AND CRIME AND TO SEE THE VICTIM RATHER THAN THE STATE AS THE OTHER PARTY; (3) A COMPARABLY BROAD TENDENCY TO MERGE CONSIDERATIONS OF PENALTY WITH THOSE OF GUILT; AND (4) A TENDENCY TOWARD LENIENCY IN RESPONSE TO A DISTINCTION WHICH THE LAW DOES NOT MAKE, AS WELL AS AN OCCASIONAL TENDENCY TO BE MORE SEVERE IN ORDER TO OVERRIDE A DISTINCTION WHICH THE LAW DOES MAKE. NO TWO JURIES ARE ALIKE AND THESE CONCLUSIONS AND HYPOTHESES ARE, AT BEST, PROBABILITIES.

0100046593999

DUPREEL, J. QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS SUR L'ARCHITECTURE PENITENTIAIRE. (REFLECTIONS ON PENITENTIARY ARCHITECTURE.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 25(4): 125-128, 1966.

CONFORMING TO THE GOALS OF PENITENTIARY REFORM PREVALENT DURING THE 1950'S, PRISON ARCHITECTURE STRESSED THE HORIZONTAL EXTENSION OF PRISON BUILDINGS. SINCE THEN, THERE HAVE BEEN NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN BUILDING MATERIALS AND INNOVATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE WHICH HAVE MADE THE CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPLE-STORY PRISONS POSSIBLE.

0100046594999

FAYARD, MARIE-CLAUDE. DETENTION PREVENTIVE ET GARDE A VUE EN DROIT FRANCAIS. (PREVENTIVE AND POLICE DETENTION IN FRENCH LAW.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(2): 117-133, 1966.

FRENCH LAW DISTINGUISHES TWO TYPES OF SECURITY DETENTION: PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND POLICE DETENTION (GARDE A VUE). THE FORMER IS IMPOSED ON THE BASIS OF A WARRANT ISSUED BY THE EXAMINING MAGISTRATE OR, IN CERTAIN CASES, BY THE PROSECUTING MAGISTRATE OR THE COURT. PREVENTIVE DETENTION CAN BE IMPOSED ONLY IF A FELONY IS SUSPECTED. THE LAW PROVIDES FOR A LIMITED DURATION, DEPENDING UPON THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSE AND THE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENDER. THE DETAINEE HAS THE RIGHT TO DEMAND TEMPORARY RELEASE AT ANY TIME. POLICE DETENTION IS DESIGNED TO HOLD A FELONY SUSPECT OR AN ESSENTIAL WITNESS FOR A SHORT TIME. IT IS IMPOSED FOR 24 HOURS, OR, FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, 48 HOURS RENEWABLE UPON ORDERS ISSUED BY THE PROSECUTING OR EXAMINING MAGISTRATE. DESPITE ITS PRACTICAL NECESSITY, THE GENERAL CONSENSUS IS THAT SECURITY DETENTION IS AN INTOLERABLE ENCROACHMENT UPON PERSONAL LIBERTY. IT SHOULD BE USED AS THE EXCEPTION NOT THE RULE.

0100046595999

ERICKSON, WILLIAM H. WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ASSAULT? CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW REVIEW, 16(1): 14-21, 1967.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF A CIVILIZED SOCIETY IS TO PROTECT AN INDIVIDUAL AGAINST UNLAWFUL ASSAULTS OR THREATS OF ASSAULTS. EARLY JUDICIAL OPINIONS INDICATED THAT ASSAULT HAD BEEN COMMITTED WHEN ONE INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTED TO DO PHYSICAL HARM TO ANOTHER, WHETHER HE DID SO OR NOT. RECENT DECISIONS HAVE DISTINGUISHED VARIOUS DEGREES OF ASSAULT, INCLUDING AGGRAVATED ASSAULT. ASSAULT AND BATTERY HAS COME TO ENCOMPASS THE ATTEMPT TO DO HARM AND THE HARM DONE, BOTH THE RESULTS OF A SINGLE ACT. THREATENING GESTURES OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MAY CONSTITUTE ASSAULT, AS WHEN A PREGNANT WOMAN SUFFERS INJURY WHEN THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, THREATENING TO THROW AN ABLE-BODIED MALE OFF ONE'S PRIVATE PROPERTY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ASSAULT. CENTRAL TO THE ISSUE IS THE FEELING OF APPREHENSION IN THE MIND OF THE VICTIM: THE GREATER THE APPREHENSION, THE GREATER CHANCE OF AN ASSAULT VIOLATION.

0100046596999

NUVOLONE, PIETRO. LA DETENTION PREVENTIVE DANS LA LEGISLATION PENALE ITALIENNE. (PREVENTIVE DETENTION IN ITALIAN PENAL LAW.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(2): 107-116, 1966.

ITALIAN LAW PROVIDES FOR DETAILED RULES OF SECURITY DETENTION (PREVENTIVE DETENTION) WHICH IS IMPOSED IF AN OFFENDER IS CAUGHT IN THE ACT. DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSE AND THE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENDER, ARREST IN SUCH CASES CAN EITHER BE MANDATORY OR FACULTATIVE. THE WEAKNESSES OF THE EXISTING SET OF LEGAL PROVISIONS INCLUDE IMPERFECT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE IMPOSITION OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE, INADEQUATE LEGAL MACHINERY PROVIDING FOR AN AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION, THE RIGIDITY OF RULES GOVERNING TEMPORARY RELEASE, AND EXCESSIVE POWERS CONFERRED BY LAW TO THE PROSECUTING MAGISTRATES.

0100046597999

SAMUELS, ALEC. COMPENSATION FOR CRIMINAL INJURIES IN BRITAIN. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LAW JOURNAL, 17(1): 20-50, 1967.

THE STATE SHOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME. IN ENGLAND, 4,000 APPLICANTS HAVE BEEN PAID 725,000 POUNDS IN THE PAST TWO YEARS FOR PERSONAL INJURY. TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION, THE APPLICANT MUST BE THE VICTIM OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND MUST REPORT THE OFFENSE TO THE POLICE WITHIN A REASONABLY SHORT TIME AFTER IT OCCURS. OFFENSES COMMITTED AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY ARE EXCLUDED AS ARE MOTORING OFFENSES UNLESS THE VEHICLE HAS BEEN USED AS A WEAPON. ALL DECISIONS ON AWARDS ARE MADE BY THE CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD AND ARE GENERALLY UNDER 200 POUNDS, BUT SOME HAVE BEEN AS HIGH AS 5,500 POUNDS.

0100046598999

ROGERS, CHARLES H. POLICE CONTROL OF OBSCENE LITERATURE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57(4): 430-482, 1966.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OBSCENITY CAUSES HARM TO SOCIETY IS INCONCLUSIVE AND THERE APPEARS TO BE NO DIRECT CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPOSURE TO OBSCENITY AND CRIME. REGARDLESS OF THE ARGUMENTS AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF LAWS AGAINST OBSCENITY, A CONTROLLING FORCE IN SOCIETY IS DESIROUS OF ENFORCING SUCH LAWS. CITIZENS' GROUPS HAVE LONG BEEN ACTIVE, PERHAPS EVEN OVERZEALOUS, IN THE FIELD OF UNOFFICIAL CENSORSHIP. HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT OBSCENITY CASES ARE DISCUSSED IN EXPLAINING THE PRESENT STATE OF THE LAW AND HOW IT HAS EVOLVED. THE TYPES OF PAPERBACK NOVELS, MAGAZINES, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS AGAINST WHICH THE CHARGE OF OBSCENITY IS CURRENTLY BEING LEVELED ARE DESCRIBED. RATHER THAN HAVING THE POLICE BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CENSORSHIP OF PORNOGRAPHY, THE COURTS, THE LEGISLATURES, AND THE PUBLIC, INCLUDING BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE.

0100046599999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. PREDICTING THE VOLUME AND STRUCTURE OF FUTURE CRIMINALITY, BY JORGEN JEPSEN AND L. PAL. STRASBOURG, 1966, 70 P.

AN EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROBLEMS OF FORECASTING CRIME WAS CONDUCTED IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. THE EMPHASIS OF THE INVESTIGATION WAS ON LOCATING PROBLEM AREAS, NOT IN PROJECTING CRIME RATES. THE PREDICTION ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN USED IN OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES WERE SURVEYED WITH THE HOPE OF FINDING

SOME GUIDANCE FOR PREDICTING CRIME. IT WAS FOUND THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE RELIABLE AND CONSISTENT INFORMATION ON BOTH THE CRIME-INDICES AND THE CRIME FACTORS TO BE USED AS A BASIS. SUCH DATA WERE USUALLY UNAVAILABLE OR IMPRECISE.

0100046600999

FREEDMAN, LAWRENCE ZELIC, SILVING, HELEN, ROEBUCK, JULIAN B. THE CRIMINAL CODE. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTION. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966, P. 193-295. \$23.00

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES: SIMPLE OR AGGRAVATED. SPECIFIC INTENT IS REQUIRED IN CRIMES OF COMMISSION, BUT NOT IN CRIMES INVOLVING CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE. CRIMES MAY OCCUR AS THE RESULT OF IGNORANCE OF THE LAW OR AS A MISTAKE; THE LATTER MEANS HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW BUT EXERCISING FAULTY JUDGMENT. IN SOME CASES, EITHER IGNORANCE OR MISTAKE CAN BE HELD TO BE EXCULPATING CIRCUMSTANCES. A CRIME MAY BE "JUSTIFIABLE," AS WITH HOMICIDE, WHEN IT IS COMMITTED IN SELF-DEFENSE OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING A VIOLENT OR FORCIBLE FELONY. ONLY IF THE OFFENDER BELIEVES SUCH EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST WILL THE CRIME BE FOUND TO BE "JUSTIFIABLE." AN OFFENDER MAY BE THE PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED IN A CRIME OR HE MAY BE AN ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT. IF AN OFFENDER INTENDS TO COMMIT A CRIME, BUT DOES NOT ACTUALLY DO SO, HE MAY BE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY. PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY MUST BE EXAMINED WHEN DRAWING UP A MODEL PENAL CODE. CONTENTS: A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAKING OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE; PHILOSOPHY OF THE SOURCE AND SCOPE OF CRIMINAL LAW PROHIBITION; CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY.

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BENDER, MICHAEL L. FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS CONFRONTS THE COLORADO COURTS: CATALYST OR CATAclysm? UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW, 39(1): 83-104, 1966.

IN TWO MONUMENTAL 1963 DECISIONS, THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HELD THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD THE RIGHT TO ENTER INTO THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL LAW USUALLY RESERVED TO THE STATES TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. IN FAY V. NOIA AND TOWNSEND V. SAIN, EARLIER CONVICTIONS AT THE STATE LEVEL WERE OVERRULED BY THE SUPREME COURT USING PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES BY THE HABEAS CORPUS AS A BASIS. WHILE THESE DECISIONS WERE NOT EXPRESSLY BINDING UPON STATE COURTS, THEY INDICATE THE DIRECTION THAT CRIMINAL LAW DECISIONS WILL TAKE WHEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. COLORADO COURTS HAVE FAILED TO HEED THESE NEW MANDATES, BUT THEY MUST DO SO IF THEY WISH THEIR CONVICTIONS TO STAND UP IN FEDERAL COURTS WHEN THEY ARE APPEALED.

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THIRTEENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THEY DO NOT HEAR US--WHY? PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION IN CORRECTIONS. PROCEEDINGS: THIRTEENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY CO-SPONSOR, MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CONFERENCE ON CORRECTION, ATLANTIC CITY, JUNE 12-15, 1966, 106 P.

BECAUSE OF THE EXTENSIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PROGRAM, THIS PUBLICATION REPORTS ONLY THE SIGNIFICANT HIGHLIGHTS OF EACH SESSION. PARTIAL

CONTENTS: MAJOR SESSIONS INCLUDE: PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE; BREAKING THE BARRIER OF LANGUAGE; SOME NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD SUBJECT: CRIME STATISTICS; THE CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE; TWO IMPORTANT SOURCES FOR COMMUNICATION BREAKDOWN IN CORRECTIONS; LAYMEN LOOK AT THE IMAGE CREATED BY POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES; PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY AND THE PUBLIC; THE IMPLICATION OF SPACE-AGE SCIENCE ON PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS; WATTS: WHAT WAS SAID, WHAT WAS HEARD, WHAT WAS DONE; "ANYONE LIVED IN A PRETTY HOW TOWN WITH UP SO FLOATING MANY BELLS DOWN"; THE REST OF THE WORLD: WHAT DOES IT TELL US ABOUT CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; WORKSHOPS INCLUDE JUVENILE DETENTION; JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS; ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE; JUVENILE PROBATION AND AFTERCARE; THE NARCOTIC DILEMMA; CLOSING THE COMMUNICATIONS GAP BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PUBLIC; STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT; THE DEVELOPING TREND: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS; COMMUNICATION; THE REVOLVING DOOR IS NOT ENOUGH; THE DAYTOP ENCOUNTER; A GROUP THERAPY METHOD FOR OFFENDERS; THE CASE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL; INDUSTRY'S STAKE IN THE COMMUNITY SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

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ZANDER, MICHAEL. BAIL: A RE-APPRAISAL. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(JANUARY): 25-39, 1967.

PRE-TRIAL DETENTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED FOR VARIOUS REASONS: THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE; THE EFFECT OF DETENTION ON THE PRISONER; THE IMPACT ON PROSPECTS OF ACQUITTAL; A POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE PLEA OF THE ACCUSED; THE CHANCE THAT THE DEFENDANT MAY RECEIVE A PRISON SENTENCE; THE FACT THAT MANY PRISONERS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR DETENTION; AND THE IMPACT ON THE PRISON POPULATION. MANY STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES INDICATE THAT THE ACCUSED IS AT A DISADVANTAGE IF HE IS KEPT IN CUSTODY BEFORE TRIAL INSTEAD OF BEING FREED ON BAIL; IT IS THE INDIGENT ACCUSED WHO IS USUALLY KEPT IN CUSTODY. AS THE RESULT OF BEING IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH CONFIRMED CRIMINALS, THE EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE INDIVIDUAL IS OFTEN DETRIMENTAL.

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TERRY, ROBERT J. MIRANDA'S EFFECT ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY AID OF AN INVOLUNTARY CONFESSION. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(1): 133-143, 1966.

IN BROWN V. MISSISSIPPI (1936), THE SUPREME COURT HELD THAT THE ADMISSIBILITY OF A CONFESSION WAS TO BE GUIDED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE PRINCIPLES OF DUE PROCESS, BUT IT DID NOT RULE ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE DERIVED FROM ILLEGALLY OBTAINED CONFESSIONS. MIRANDA V. ARIZONA (1966) FURTHER LIMITED THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS, BUT AGAIN DID NOT RULE ON EVIDENCE DERIVED FROM THESE CONFESSIONS. BECAUSE THE KEY FACTOR IN DETERMINING ADMISSIBILITY HAD BEEN THE VOLUNTARINESS OF THE CONFESSION, IT FOLLOWS THAT EVIDENCE DERIVED FROM AN INVOLUNTARY CONFESSION IS NOT ADMISSIBLE. MIRANDA MUST STAND WITH THE SILVERTHORNE AND NARDONE CASES IN LIMITING THE ADMISSION OF CONFESSIONAL EVIDENCE TO THAT WHICH IS GIVEN FREELY AND WILLINGLY.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS. STANDARDS RELATING TO FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS: TENTATIVE DRAFT. NEW YORK, 1966. 265 P. \$2.00

THE COMMITTEE ON FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS WAS CHARGED TO CONSIDER THE EFFECT OF NEWS REPORTING ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO HELP PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL WITHOUT ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH OR THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. ON THE BASIS OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDED THAT CERTAIN STEPS CAN BE TAKEN WHICH WILL ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION. IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN ACCOMMODATION WILL BE FOUND PRINCIPALLY IN ADOPTING LIMITATIONS ON THE INFORMATION RELEASED BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR AND BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WHICH BEARS ON THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS. APPROPRIATE REMEDIES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE WHEN THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT A FAIR TRIAL HAS BEEN JEOPARDIZED. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE PRIMARY BURDEN FOR INSURING FAIR TRIAL RESTS WITH THE LEGAL BRANCH AND THE AGENCIES WHICH SERVE IT.

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NATIONAL OBSERVER. NEWSBOOK. A REPORT IN DEPTH ON CRIME IN AMERICA. SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND, 1966. 174 P. \$2.00

CONTENTS: CRIME AND THE PERSON; THE POLICE AT BAY; CRIME UNDERGROUND; THE EMPTY JAIL OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.; RIDING THE SUBURBAN BEAT; THE COMPUTER VS. CRIME; VIEW FROM THE "IVORY TOWER"; DRUGS: A NEW COMMUNITY; BREAKTHROUGH OR BREAKUP; CONSCIENCE, STYLE IN THE WORK OF PRO BURGLAR; PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW; THE ROAD BACK - WHERE; STONE WALLS DON'T MAKE THIS PRISON.

0100046607999

SCHIMEL, JOHN L. THE PUBLIC AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. IN: SLOVENKO, RALPH, ED. CRIME, LAW AND CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1966. P. 661-717. \$23.00

TELEVISION IS BARRED FROM THE COURTROOMS IN 48 STATES AND SHOULD BE DISALLOWED IN ALL COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES. BECAUSE THE BILLY SOL ESTES TRIAL WAS TELECAST, THE DECISION REACHED WAS OVERRULED BY A HIGHER COURT. TELEVISIONING A TRIAL IS AN INVASION OF PRIVACY AND IT INFLUENCES JUDGE, JURY, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. CONTENTS: TELEVISION CAMERAS IN THE COURTROOM; EPILOGUE: THE ROLE OF RATIONALITY IN CRIME AND CORRECTIONS.

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BEACON, MARY S. HANDWRITING BY THE BLIND. JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 12(1): 37-59, 1967.

BECAUSE A LARGE PROPORTION OF BLIND PERSONS ARE BEING TAUGHT TO WRITE AND TYPE AND WILL EVENTUALLY BE ENGAGED IN SIGNING IMPORTANT PAPERS, DOCUMENT EXAMINERS SHOULD MAKE A SERIOUS STUDY OF THE HANDWRITING OF THE BLIND. THERE ARE 22 RECOGNIZABLE FEATURES OF HANDWRITING OF THE BLIND WHICH INCLUDE: PRINT FORMS; ALIGNMENT; THE "T," "I," " " AND "J" FORMS; WRITING STYLES AND SKILLS; CREASED LINES IN THE PAPER; WRITING BETWEEN LINES; ILLEGIBILITY; AND INCOMPLETE SIGNATURES. IT IS NOT EASY TO RECOGNIZE THE WRITINGS OF SIGHTLESS OR VISION-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS AS THESE PEOPLE SHOW A SURPRISING VARIATION IN HABITS, SKILLS, AND FORMS OF WRITINGS. TO FURTHER STUDIES AND TO AID IN THE QUICK RECOGNITION OF FORGERIES, IT IS HOPED THAT LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF HANDWRITING OF THE BLIND WILL BE ACCUMULATED.

CURRENT PROJECTS

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OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER OF ADAMS COUNTY. CORRESPONDENT JOHN L. KANE, JR., PUBLIC DEFENDER, HALL OF JUSTICE, BRIGHTON, COLORADO, 80601. INSTITUTIONS OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER OF ADAMS COUNTY; NATIONAL DEFENDER PROJECT. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 12, 1965. CONTINUING.

THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PROVIDES LEGAL COUNSEL FOR INDIGENT PERSONS IN ADAMS COUNTY (COLORADO) WHO ARE CHARGED WITH A FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE, WHO ARE THE SUBJECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OR DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS OR WHO ARE THE RESPONDENTS IN MENTAL COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS. LAWYERS ARE AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY.

0100040122999

PROBATION AND TREATMENT IN DELINQUENCY. CORRESPONDENT A. W. MCEACHERN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90007. OTHER PERSONNEL EDWARD M. TAYLOR. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER; U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. DATES BEGAN MARCH 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

THIS PROJECT EXTENDS THE ANALYSES AND UTILIZES THE DATA OF TWO EARLIER STUDIES, ONE CONCERNED WITH EVALUATING THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT DISPOSITIONS USED BY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS (SEE P 184, VOLUME 3 NUMBER 4), THE OTHER WITH THE ROLE DEFINITIONS OF THE ADULTS WHO SURROUND AND SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCE YOUNGSTERS (SEE P 182, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 4). THE DATA FROM THESE TWO PROJECTS WILL BE COMBINED FOR THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES (1) AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF CONFLICTING ROLE DEFINITIONS OF ADULTS WHO INTERACT WITH JUVENILES ON PROBATION SUCCESS OR FAILURE; (2) AN EVALUATION OF A GENERAL THEORY OF AUTHORITY AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE; (3) AN EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION OF BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDING ROLE DEFINITIONS OF ADULTS WHO INTERACT WITH THEM) WHICH MAY DIFFERENTIATE AMONG YOUNGSTERS WITH DIFFERENT DELINQUENT CAREERS; (4) A STUDY OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE TREATMENT BEHAVIOR OF PROBATION OFFICERS CONFORMS TO VARIOUS SETS OF ROLE EXPECTATIONS AND HOW THIS DEGREE OF CONFORMITY IS RELATED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT THEY PROVIDE; (5) A METHODOLOGICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTIONS OF DELINQUENCY CAUSATION ON THE PART OF SIGNIFICANT ADULTS; (6) SYSTEMATIC REPORTING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY AND THE EARLIER ONES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DATA COLLECTION AND PLANNING PHASES OF THE PROJECT.

0100040123999

CREATIVE ARTS FOR ALIENATED YOUTH. CORRESPONDENT REVEREND J. C. MICHAEL ALLEN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS, NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10011. OTHER PERSONNEL HARRY SILVERSTEIN; BERNARD ROSENBERG. INSTITUTIONS U.S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES BEGAN JULY 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

A PROGRAM OF CREATIVE ARTS WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PRODUCTIVE EXPRESSION OF THE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF ALIENATED YOUTH PRESENTLY MEMBERS OF THE "SUBCULTURE OF THE UNCOMMITTED," AND YOUTHS INDIGENOUS TO A POVERTY COMMUNITY. THE ARTS PROGRAM IS GEARED TOWARD DEFLECTING TROUBLE-PRONE AND DEVIANT YOUTH FROM POTENTIALLY SELF-DESTRUCTIVE AND SOCIALLY DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES WHILE AT THE SAME TIME ENABLING THEM TO DEVELOP THEIR INDIVIDUAL POTENTIALITIES THROUGH CREATIVE EXPRESSION. THIS PROJECT IS AN EXPANSION AND EXTENSION OF AN ON-GOING PROGRAM WHICH HAS MET WITH CONSIDERABLE COMMUNITY SUPPORT. THE ARTS PROGRAM HAS THREE MAJOR COMPONENTS (1) THEATRE PROGRAM; (2) FILM MAKING PROGRAM; (3) POETRY AND WRITING WORKSHOP. EACH ARE DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SERIOUS ART PRODUCTIONS BEGINNING WITH CREATIVE IMPROVISATIONAL TECHNIQUES THROUGH DISCIPLINED ART EXPRESSION. ARTIST-PRODUCERS DIRECTING EACH PROGRAM WILL REPRESENT ROLE-MODELS WITH WHOM THE YOUTHS CAN READILY IDENTIFY. AN ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE YOUTH POPULATION AND THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE ART PROGRAM TO THEM WILL BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PROJECT.

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URBAN CRIME AREAS. CORRESPONDENT CALVIN F. SCHMID, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98105. OTHER PERSONNEL KIYOSHI TAGASHIRA (COLLABORATOR). INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE. DATES BEGAN 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF CRIME IN A LARGE AMERICAN CITY. THIS STUDY IS A PARTIAL REPLICATION AND EXTENSION OF EARLIER STUDIES BY CALVIN F. SCHMID (URBAN CRIME AREAS PART I, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 25(4) 527-542, 1960; URBAN CRIME AREAS PART II, IBID., 25(5) 655-678, 1960). A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF THIS STUDY, LIKE EARLIER STUDIES MENTIONED ABOVE, IS THE NATURE OF THE CRIME DATA UTILIZED. INSTEAD OF DEALING WITH A SINGLE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RATE, IT DEALS WITH CRIME RATES BASED ON DETAILED DATA WHICH HAVE BEEN DIFFERENTIATED INTO RELATIVELY SPECIFIC AND PRECISE CATEGORIES. THE CRIME RATES ARE COMPOSED OF TWO SEPARATE SERIES "OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE"; AND "ARRESTS." IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE BASIC FACTORS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME AS WELL AS TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE CRIME AREAS, THE CRIME INDICES HAVE BEEN RELATED TO A LARGE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ECOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES. THE BASIC DATA CONSIST OF 22 OFFENSE RATES, 14 ARREST RATES, AND 26 SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES DERIVED FOR 115 CENSUS TRACTS IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE. THE CRIME DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1959-1961, WHEREAS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WERE DERIVED FROM THE 1960 DECENNIAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING. A MATRIX OF PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS WAS CONSTRUCTED FOR ALL 62 VARIABLES AS A BASIC, PRELIMINARY, ANALYTIC STEP. THE MATRIX WAS THEN SUBJECTED TO A FACTOR ANALYSIS. THE FOLLOWING FACTOR ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES WERE UTILIZED FIRST, MULTIPLE-FACTOR SOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AS THE FACTOR MODEL; SECOND, THE PRINCIPLE AXES METHOD WAS USED TO DERIVE THE PRELIMINARY FACTOR SOLUTION; THIRD, AN ANALYTIC ITERATIVE METHOD OF ORTHOGONAL ROTATION WAS UTILIZED TO TRANSFORM THE PRINCIPAL AXES SOLUTION TO THE SIMPLE STRUCTURE APPROXIMATIONS.

A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF AROUSAL AND CONFLICT IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF DELINQUENT SUB-TYPES. CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR L. MATTOCKS, STAFF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY, VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA. INSTITUTIONS MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WOODBURN, OREGON; UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, EUGENE, OREGON; OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SALEM. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1965. COMPLETED NOVEMBER, 1966.

SOME HYPOTHESES WERE FORMULATED ABOUT CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROPOSED SUB-GROUPS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (THE PSYCHOPATHIC, THE ACTING-OUT NEURCTIC AND THE SUB-CULTURAL) IN REGARD TO AROUSAL LEVEL, AREAS OF CONFLICT AND CASE HISTORY DATA. SIXTY DELINQUENT BOYS FROM THE MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS OF 15 EACH ON THE BASIS OF THEIR SCORES ON THE QUAY-PETERSON QUESTIONNAIRE. THE GROUPS WERE LABELED ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED CATEGORIES MENTIONED ABOVE, THE FOURTH ONE BEING A RESIDUAL GROUP MADE UP OF BOYS WHO DID NOT QUALIFY FOR INCLUSION INTO ONE OF THE THREE PROPOSED SUB-GROUPS. A SPECIAL SERIES OF TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE DEVELOPED AS STIMULI IN THE STUDY. THE SERIES CONSISTED OF THREE PHOTOGRAPHS EACH PORTRAYING A SITUATION INVOLVING AGGRESSION, SEX AND DEPENDENCY. THREE "NEUTRAL" OR NON-INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS WERE INCLUDED AS CONTROLS. EACH BOY WAS SHOWN THE SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND ASKED TO IMAGINE HIMSELF IN EACH OF THE PORTRAYED SITUATIONS. HE WAS ASKED TO DESCRIBE WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND HOW HE WOULD REACT IN SUCH A SITUATION. GSR AND HEART RATE WERE MEASURED. OTHER TEST DATA OF A SELF-REPORT NATURE WERE OBTAINED. FINDINGS INDICATED NO EVIDENCE FOR CHARACTERISTIC AREAS OF CONFLICTS FOR ANY OF THE SUBGROUPS OF DELINQUENTS USED IN THIS STUDY. SOME LARGE MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS IN THE PREDICTED DIRECTION WERE OBTAINED, ALTHOUGH THESE DIFFERENCES FAILED TO ACHIEVE STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE DUE TO LARGE WITHIN GROUP VARIATION IN THE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE RESULTS. SOME CORRELATIONS OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE WERE FOUND BETWEEN SELF DESCRIPTIONS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL. VALUABLE CROSS-VALIDATION WAS OBTAINED FOR THE QUAY-PETERSON DELINQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE.

FOLLOW-UP STUDIES OF OFFENDERS SUBJECTED TO MENTAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF THE DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. CORRESPONDENT EMMA VESTERGAARD, CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF THE DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, NYTORV 21, K, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC. DATES BEGAN 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

DATA ON PERSONS GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AT THE CLINIC OF THE DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE WAS COLLECTED AFTER AN OBSERVATION PERIOD OF AT LEAST FIVE YEARS. THE PROJECT INCLUDES ALL PERSONS EXAMINED BY THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC DURING A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS, PARTICULARLY SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND PERSONS HAVING RECEIVED SUSPENDED SENTENCES UNDER CONDITION OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT GIVEN AT THE CLINIC. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC MATTERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILE AS PROJECT =115.)

0100040127999

PROJECT "ESCAPE TEST". CORRESPONDENT JAN KAARSEN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, NYGARDS PLADS 11, VALBY, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE; THE DANISH STATE RESEARCH FOUNDATION; THE PRISON DEPARTMENT; THE PRISON PAROLE BOARD. DATES BEGAN MAY, 1956. CONTINUING.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTEEN INMATES OF A YOUTH PRISON, RECEIVED BETWEEN MAY, 1956 AND MAY, 1959, HAVE FILLED IN A SIMPLE PICTURE TEST DESIGNED TO LOCATE ESCAPE-PRONE PERSONS. INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT ABOUT THE SUBJECTS' ESCAPES AND ABSCONDING AFTER LEAVE. THE PAROLE BOARD CASE FILES ON RELEASE, PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR SOCIAL BACKGROUND, PREVIOUS AND PRESENT CRIMINALITY, THE COURSE OF THEIR STAY IN THE YOUTH PRISON AND THE COURSE OF THE SUPERVISION PERIOD AFTER RELEASE ON PAROLE. RECIDIVISM WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER RELEASE IS CHECKED THROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE CENTRAL POLICE REGISTER. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =116.)

0100040128999

STUDY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME IN DENMARK. CORRESPONDENT OLUF AAGAARD, SOLSCRYVEJ 105, COPENHAGEN F, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL KARL O. CHRISTIANSEN; VAGN GREVE. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE. THE DANISH MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION; DANISH STATE RESEARCH FOUNDATION. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE EXTENT OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME AND RELATE THIS TO SUCH VARIABLES AS EDUCATION, GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND SOCIAL STATUS. STATEMENTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND OTHER PHENOMENA ARE BASED ON THE OFFICIAL CRIME STATISTICS. THE RESULTS OF THIS PROJECT MAY BE ABLE TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE RELIABILITY OF THE CONCLUSIONS DERIVED FROM THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS. SUBJECTS ARE CONSCRIPTS FROM THE COPENHAGEN AREA, FUNEN AND THE NORTHERN PART OF JUTLAND. NORWAY IS ENGAGED IN THE SAME KIND OF PROJECT; THE PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESES ARE EXACTLY THE SAME. THE USE OF IDENTICAL QUESTIONNAIRES WILL PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSES. PUBLICATIONS TO DATE A STUDY IN SELF-REPORTED CRIME. IN CHRISTIE, ANDENAES AND SKIRBEKK. SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY, VOL. I, OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1965. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =119.)

0100040129999

INEBRIATES IN COPENHAGEN. CORRESPONDENT KARL O. CHRISTIANSEN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL LENE OLSEN; VITA PRUZAN. INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE;
POLICE SOCIAL SERVICE, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; DANISH
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. DATES BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

SOME 2,000 SUBJECTS DETAINED FOR INTOXICATION IN COPENHAGEN DURING SIX SELECTED MONTHS IN 1962-1963, WERE STUDIED THROUGH INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE SOCIAL SERVICE OF THE POLICE AND THE CENTRAL POLICE REGISTER. THE INITIAL AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO GIVE A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIENTELE BEING DETAINED FOR INTOXICATION IN COPENHAGEN, INCLUDING AN EXAMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS IN THE GROUP. THE PREVALENCE OF ORDINARY CRIMINALITY AMONG THE SUBJECTS AND IN SOME OF THE SUB-GROUPS IS ALSO BEING STUDIED. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY IS CONTEMPLATED WHICH WILL CALCULATE THE RATES OF RECIDIVISM FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF INEBRIATES. THE STUDY IS BEING MADE FOR THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REVISIONS OF THE DANISH CRIMINAL CODE, WHICH INTENDS TO USE IT AS A BASIS FOR DELIBERATIONS CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF DRUNKS. PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN FROM THIS PROJECT CHRISTIANSEN, KARL O. MANDLIGE KOBENHAVNSKE BERUSERE (SUMMARISK OVERSIGT). (MALE INEBRIATES IN COPENHAGEN-A SUMMARY.) UGESKRIFT FOR LAEGER. 122/42-21/10, 1960. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =121.)

0100040130999

CRIMINALITY AND MENTAL RETARDATION. CORRESPONDENT JERGEN JEPSEN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL KNUD WAABEN; KARL O. CHRISTIANSEN. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE; STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, DENMARK; RESEARCH FUND OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. DATES BEGAN JUNE, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

THE STUDY WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN TWO PARTS (1) AN EXTENSIVE STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF REGISTERED CRIMINALITY IN A SAMPLE OF PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (PRESUMABLY ALL PERSONS REGISTERED FROM 1950 TO 1955). THIS SHOULD LEAD TO THE SELECTION OF A SPECIAL GROUP OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS FOR INTENSIVE STUDY AND THE SELECTION OF A CONTROL GROUP OF NON-OFFENDERS. (2) AN INTENSIVE STUDY WILL BE MADE OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION INCLUDING COMPARISONS WITH MENTALLY RETARDED NON-OFFENDERS AND NORMAL OFFENDERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT @122.)

0100040132999

CRIMINAL TENDENCIES AMONG 50 YEAR OLD MEN IN DENMARK VIEWED IN RELATION TO AN INTENSIVE HEALTH EXAMINATION. CORRESPONDENT JERGEN WENDELBOE, ASSOCIATE PSYCHIATRIST, STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, GLOSTRUP, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, GLOSTRUP, DENMARK; COPENHAGEN COUNTY HOSPITAL, MEDICAL SECTION C. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE CRIMINAL TENDENCIES AMONG 520 MEN, ALL BORN IN 1914 AND LIVING IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY OF COPENHAGEN, ARE BEING INVESTIGATED. THESE MEN HAVE PREVIOUSLY HAD A COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL EXAMINATION; SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA ARE AVAILABLE ABOUT EACH MAN. THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED AS PART OF A PROGRAM FOR COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION OF PEOPLE IN THEIR FIFTIES IN A SECTION OF COPENHAGEN COUNTY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. THE PRESENT STUDY WILL EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINAL TENDENCIES AND VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL DATA. AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO DEMONSTRATE A CORRELATION BETWEEN PARTICULAR MEDICAL DATA, INCLUDING ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC DATA AND CRIMINAL RECORDS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =126.)

0100040133999

CLINICAL STUDY OF THE PSYCHIC (MEDICAL) BACKGROUND FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. CORRESPONDENT FINN TOFTE, M. D., ASSISTANT CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, FORVARINGSANSTALTEN OG SAERFAENGSLÆT, HORSSENS, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION AND PRISON CENTER, HORSSENS, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN APRIL, 1960. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL, 1966.

THE PSYCHIC ELEMENTS BEHIND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WILL BE DEMONSTRATED. THE CRIMINOGENIC MECHANISMS AND THE PSYCHICALLY DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT AS IT IS STILL PRACTICED WILL ALSO BE STUDIED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =128.)

0100040134999

CLINICAL STUDY OF INMATES SENTENCED TO A FIXED TERM AT A PRISON FOR PSYCHOLOGICALLY DEVIATING OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT FINN TOFTE, ASSISTANT CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON, HORSSENS, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON, HORSSENS, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN AUGUST 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 1, 1966.

A CLINICAL STUDY WAS MADE OF 100 INMATES SENTENCED TO A FIXED TERM AT THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON AT HORSSENS, DENMARK IN ORDER TO (1) VERIFY THE ASSUMPTION THAT INMATES OF THIS PRISON HAVE THE SAME PSYCHIC STRUCTURE AS PERSONS SENTENCED TO PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION; (2) STUDY THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CERTAIN PSYCHIC ELEMENTS AS SYMPTOMS ARE MORE PROMINENT AMONG INMATES OF THIS PRISON THAN AMONG PERSONS SENTENCED TO PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION; (3) EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITIES OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AT THE PRISON, INCLUDING PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, ON THE BASIS OF IMPRISONMENT FOR A FIXED TERM, AND TO EXPLORE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE USE OF DETENTION IN RELATION TO TREATMENT; (4) STUDY THE PSYCHIC STRUCTURE OF CRIMINALS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =129.)

0100040135999

AN ATTEMPT TO VERIFY THE HYPOTHESIS THAT CRIMINALITY IS A NEUROTICALLY CONDITIONED DISTURBANCE. CORRESPONDENT JAN SACHS, CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON, HORSSENS, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL I. VILLAUME; FINN TOFTE. INSTITUTIONS THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON, HORSSENS, DENMARK. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, FEBRUARY, 1967.

IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT CHRONIC CRIMINALITY IS BASED ON NEUROTIC MECHANISMS. IN ORDER TO VERIFY THIS HYPOTHESIS AND TO DEFINE THESE MECHANISMS MORE CLEARLY, INMATES AT THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AND PRISON IN HORSSENS, DENMARK WERE STUDIED THROUGH CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND INFORMATION GATHERED FROM THEIR RECORDS. THEY WERE GIVEN TREATMENT BASED ON THIS HYPOTHESIS. A SPECIAL STUDY WAS MADE OF TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOPATHIC DRUGS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =130.)

0100040136999

AMNESIA AND CRIME. CORRESPONDENT OLE NYGAARD JENSEN, M. D., STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, NYKOBING SJAELLAND, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, NYKOBING SJAELLAND, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY, 1966.

IN A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF CRIMINALS ADMITTED TO THE STATE HOSPITAL, NYKOBING SJAELLAND FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION, 69 PERSONS OUT OF A TOTAL OF 405 CLAIMED AMNESIA FOR THE CRIME IN QUESTION. THE RECORDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF THESE 69 AMNESIA CASES HAVE BEEN STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO CORRELATE THE AMNESIA TO VARIOUS FACTORS SUCH AS PREVIOUS ORGANIC INJURY, PERSONALITY TRAITS, INTELLIGENCE, ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, MENTAL AND SOMATIC DISEASES, THE DEGREE OF SEVERITY OF THE CRIME AND THE STATE OF MIND IN THE PERIOD JUST BEFORE THE CRIME IS COMMITTED. MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE PERSONS HAD A HISTORY OF SKULL INJURY AND WERE FOUND TO HAVE ABNORMAL EEG OR AEG. MORE THAN ONE SIXTH WERE SUFFERING FROM POST-CONCUSSIONAL SYMPTOMS. EIGHT HAD EPILEPSY AND OF THESE THREE HAD BEEN IN EPILEPTIC TWILIGHT STATES AT THE TIME OF CRIME. THREE HAD ORGANIC DEMENS. THREE WERE DIAGNOSED AS PSYCHOGENIC PSYCHOSES, ONE AS SCHIZOPHRENIC. OF THE REST, 14 HAD BEEN IN A MORE OR LESS PATHOLOGICAL STATE OF MIND AND WERE CLASSIFIED AS AFFECTIVE REACTIONS. THIRTY PERSONS WERE FOUND TO HAVE BEEN IN AN ABNORMAL STATE OF MIND DUE TO ALCOHOL INTOXICATION. NOT A SINGLE CASE OF PATHOLOGICAL INTOXICATION WAS FOUND, MAINLY BECAUSE OF A RATHER NARROW DEFINITION OF THAT DISEASE. AS TO THE PERSONALITY TRAITS, THE MOST REMARKABLE WAS A HOMOGENEOUS GROUP OF 13 SENSITIVE AND AFFECT RETAINING PERSONS, OF WHICH SIX WERE MURDERERS, SIX HAD ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ONE RAPE. AS A WHOLE THE GROUP WAS CHARACTERIZED AS GOOD, LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS PRIOR TO THE CRIME. THE HYSTERICAL PERSONALITY TYPE WAS QUITE DOMINANT IN THE MATERIAL. IN ALL, 43 WERE CLASSIFIED AS CHARACTER DISORDERS OF VARIOUS TYPES. FOURTEEN PERSONS WERE CLASSIFIED AS DEFINITELY PSYCHOTIC. IN THE MAJORITY OF THE CASES THE AMNESIA WAS DUE TO REPRESSION. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF

BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =131.)

0100040137999

THE USE OF PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SCANDINAVIA. CORRESPONDENT MRS. BRITT-MARI PERSSON BLEGVAD, STRANDVEJ 95, COPENHAGEN 0, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL BODIL PEDERSEN. INSTITUTIONS SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY. DATES BEGAN AUGUST 16, 1965. COMPLETED JANUARY 1, 1966.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY HAS BEEN TO COLLECT DATA ABOUT THE USE OF PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS ON CLIENTS DUE FOR PROBATION OR TREATMENT BY CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES. MATERIAL HAS BEEN COLLECTED IN DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN. CURRENT STATUTES, LAWS AND OTHER RULES HAVE BEEN COMPILED. EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, AND KEY PERSONS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED. THE METHOD USED HAS BEEN FOCUSED INTERVIEWS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =133.)

0100040138999

PHIMOSIS AND SEXUAL CRIMINALITY. CORRESPONDENT PREBEN FREITAG, M. D., BERNSTORFFSVEJ 85, HELLERUP, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER, HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN FALL, 1965. CONTINUING.

USING THE CASE HISTORIES OF FOUR SEXUAL OFFENDERS WHO WERE INMATES AT HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK AS ITS BASIS, THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED WHETHER PHIMOSIS MAY BE AN IMPORTANT ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR IN CERTAIN SEXUAL CRIMES AND WHETHER SURGICAL TREATMENT COMBINED WITH PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WOULD LEAD TO THE END OF THE CRIMINAL CAREER. THESE FOUR CASE HISTORIES SEEM TO DEMONSTRATE THAT PERSISTENT PHIMOSIS IS OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEXUAL DEVIATION AND SEXUAL CRIMES. IN TWO OF THE CASES WHERE CIRCUMCISION WAS CARRIED OUT A REMARKABLE CHANGE IN SEXUAL HABITS WAS SEEN. IN ONE CASE THERE WAS NO FURTHER CRIMINALITY; IN THE OTHER THERE WAS A REDUCTION IN CRIMINALITY AND THE PATIENT HAD NOT COMMITTED SEXUAL CRIMES SINCE THE OPERATION. THE THIRD INMATE WAS CIRCUMSIZED VERY LATE (41 YEARS OLD) AND THE OPERATION DID NOT STOP ALL HIS SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR. ONLY AFTER CASTRATION DID HE BECOME SOCIALLY ADJUSTED. THE FOURTH INMATE WAS NOT TREATED FOR HIS PHIMOSIS; HE PREFERRED CASTRATION BECAUSE OF HIS AGE (42 YEARS OLD) AND FOR THE SAKE OF HIS FAMILY. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =134.)

0100040139999

CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY. CORRESPONDENT PREBEN FREITAG, M. D., BERNSTORFFSVEJ 85, HELLERUP, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTRE AT HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

ON THE BASIS OF THE LITERATURE AND CASE HISTORIES OF SOME INMATES OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTRE AT HERSTEDVESTER, SOME SPECULATIONS ARE MADE CONCERNING DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIMINALS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =135.)

0100040140599

ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEGAL PHENOMENA. CORRESPONDENT BERL KUTSCHINSKY, PSYCHOLOGIST, ROJSMHEDSVEJ 3, C, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN 1961. CCNTINUING.

THE PROJECT IS CONCERNED WITH KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LEGAL PHENOMENA, I.E., CRIMES, CRIMINALS, SANCTIONS AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES. THE COLLECTION OF DATA WAS BEGUN IN 1954 BY MEANS OF INTERVIEWS WITH A SAMPLE OF THE GENERAL POPULATION OF COPENHAGEN AND WITH A SAMPLE OF PRISONERS. IT WAS CONTINUED IN 1962 THROUGH THE USE OF QUESTIONNAIRES. A REPORT OF THIS PART OF THE STUDY APPEARS IN ACTA SOCIOLOGICA, 10(NO NUMBER) 21-41, 1966. THE STUDY IS BEING CONTINUED IN ORDER TO FURTHER EXPLORE THE SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES BETWEEN THE SEXES AND BETWEEN PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT 136.)

0100040141999

OFFENSES AMONG DANISH NAVAL PERSONNEL. CORRESPONDENT EGGERT PETERSEN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR, NATIONAL DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND RESEARCH, CLASSENSGADE 36, O, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL GEORGE RASH. INSTITUTIONS INSTITUTE FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1959. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1966.

THE NAVAL CRIMES OF 991 MEN (CONSCRIPTS) HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED USING A STOCHASTIC MODEL, THE POISSON LAW, WITH A PARAMETER FOR THE PERSON INDEPENDENT OF THE SHIP AND A PARAMETER FOR THE SHIP INDEPENDENT OF THE PERSON. USING THESE TWO COMPARABLE CRIME MEASURES, NINE MAIN CRIMINAL FACTORS, I.E., SHIP SIZE, JOB SATISFACTION, MILITARY SOCIAL STATUS AND 34 ANAMNESTIC FACTORS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT 114.)

0100040142999

A COMPARISON OF YOUTHS WITH BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES. CORRESPONDENT PER NYHUS, CHIEF PHYSICIAN, THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTRE FOR CHILD AND YOUTH PSYCHIATRY, BOKS 26, VINDEREN, NORWAY. INSTITUTIONS THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTRE FOR CHILD AND YOUTH PSYCHIATRY. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION INDEFINITE.

A PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL STUDY WILL BE MADE OF 12 TO 18 YEAR OLD YOUTHS WITH BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES, INCLUDING ASOCIALITY AND CRIMINALITY. THE CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES, SCHOOLS AND PARENTS CONSIDER THEM MENTALLY ILL OR DEVIATING. DIAGNOSTICALLY THE GROUP INCLUDES PSYCHOSES, NEUROSES, ORGANIC DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND VARIOUS KINDS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS (1) TO FIND OUT WHETHER CLUSTERS OF SYMPTOMS AND BACKGROUND FACTORS ARE PRESENT, CLEARLY DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS; (2) TO DO A FOLLOW-UP COMPARING THOSE YOUTHS WHO DID NOT RECEIVE ANY TREATMENT WITH THOSE WHO DID. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT #155.)

0100040143999

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBATION SERVICE IN NORWAY. CORRESPONDENT RAGNAR HOUGE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW. DATES BEGAN 1961. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

THIS PROJECT WILL DESCRIBE AND ANALYZE THE PROBATION SERVICE IN NORWAY. THE FIRST PART, WHICH CONSISTS OF A HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION, HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED. THE SECOND PART OF THE PROJECT WILL DESCRIBE HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED OUT, WHAT PROBLEMS PROBATION OFFICERS FACE, HOW THEY SOLVE THEM AND HOW THEY REGARD THEIR WORK. DATA FOR THIS PART OF THE PROJECT IS BEING COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH A SAMPLE OF PROBATION OFFICERS. TWO PUBLICATIONS HAVE APPEARED ABOUT THIS PROJECT TILSYN VIRKSOMBET I ET SOSIALT TILHØR. (PROBATION AN ACTIVITY IN A SOCIAL VACUUM.) VERNELAGSNYTT 8 (NO NUMBER) 43-50, 1964; AND VERNELAGSVIRKSOMHETEN I NORGE. UTKAST TIL EN HISTORISK BESKRIVELSE. (THE PROBATION SERVICE IN NORWAY. DRAFT OF A HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION.) OSLO, 1965. 103 P. MIMED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT #156.)

0100040144999

CRIME AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR NILS CHRISTIE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL ERIT BERGERSEN. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

THIS IS A STUDY OF LONG TERM TRENDS WITH REGARD TO AMOUNT OF REGISTERED CRIME, CRIMINALS AND TYPES OF SANCTIONS APPLIED WITHIN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. THE FIGURES ARE RELATED TO SOME BASIC VARIABLES AS "SOCIAL DISTANCE," "PENAL VALUE," AND DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES UNDERLYING THE PENAL MEASURES USED. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO SET UP A GENERAL MODEL THAT TAKES CARE OF VARIATION OF CRIME RATES OVER TIME. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =157.)

0100040145999

PROSTITUTION IN NORWAY. CORRESPONDENT WILLY MARTINUSSEN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL ANNE RASMUSSEN. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY; "STRAFFELØVRADET," NORWAY. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1967.

THE PROJECT IS INTENDED TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE FOLLOWING PHENOMENA (1) THE AMOUNT AND NATURE OF PROSTITUTION IN NORWAY; (2) RECRUITMENT, DURABILITY AND MOBILITY; (3) THE SOCIAL SITUATIONS IN WHICH PROSTITUTION TYPICALLY TAKES PLACE; (4) PUBLIC MEASURES AGAINST PROSTITUTION. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED BY STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF RECORDS, REGISTERS AND UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWING OF INFORMANTS AND PROSTITUTES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =158.)

0100040146999

SHOPLIFTING IN OSLO. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR NILS CHRISTIE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL ØYSTEIN BJØRGUM. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

AN INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE OF SHOPLIFTING AND SHOPLIFTERS IN OSLO BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH SHOPOWNERS, ETC., A THOROUGH REGISTRATION OF ALL PERSONS REGISTERED (PRIVATELY) FOR SHOPLIFTING AND ON THE EXPERIENCES OF PRIVATE POLICE IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENT STORES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =159.)

0100040147999

CONCEPTIONS OF JUSTICE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN. CORRESPONDENT SIRI NAESS, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FUGLEHAUGATE 6, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL TORSTEIN ECKHOF. INSTITUTIONS NORWEGIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND THE HUMANITIES, NORWAY. DATES BEGAN JULY 1, 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

TWO HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE FIFTH GRADE CHILDREN IN FIVE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS IN THE OSLO AREA ARE INTERVIEWED FOR PERIODS OF 30 TO 60 MINUTES. THE CHILDREN ARE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THE WAY THEIR TEACHER DISTRIBUTES BENEFITS AND BURDENS SUCH AS QUESTIONS, PRAISE AND PUNISHMENTS. THEY ARE FURTHER ASKED TO DESCRIBE THE WAY THEY WOULD PREFER THESE TO BE DISTRIBUTED AND TO GIVE REASONS FOR THEIR

PREFERENCES. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A SITUATION WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER ARGUMENTS OF JUSTICE OR OTHER TYPES OF ARGUMENTS ARE USED. IN ADDITION TO THE DATA DESCRIBING EACH SITUATION, PERSONAL DATA ARE GATHERED ABOUT EACH PUPIL, I.E., SEX, SIBLING POSITION, RELATIONSHIP WITH TEACHER AND GENERAL ADJUSTMENT IN CLASS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =160.)

0100040148999

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROBLEMS OF DRUNKEN DRIVING. CORRESPONDENT ANNE M. KALTENBORN, RESEARCH ASSISTANT, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FUGLEHAUGATE 6, OSLO, NORWAY. INSTITUTIONS INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1965.

INFORMATION ABOUT DRUNKEN DRIVERS IN OSLO WAS GATHERED FROM POLICE RECORDS. DATA INCLUDED AGE, SEX, EDUCATIONAL TRAINING, OCCUPATION, INCOME, PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD AND ANY ALCOHOL PROBLEM OR MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DEVIANCE THAT WAS REGISTERED. THIS DATA WILL BE COMPARED WITH SIMILAR INFORMATION ABOUT THE GENERAL POPULATION AND THE "ORDINARY PRISONERS" IN NORWAY. THE DRINKING SITUATION WILL ALSO BE COMPARED WITH THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE APPREHENSION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER IN ORDER TO SEE WHETHER THERE IS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ARREST OF THIS PARTICULAR GROUP AND DRINKING PATTERNS OF DIFFERENT STATUS GROUPS, OR BETWEEN ARREST AND ANY ALCOHOL PROBLEMS OF THIS GROUP OF DRUNKEN DRIVERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT 161.)

0100040149999

A STUDY OF OFFENDER TWINS. CORRESPONDENT ODD STEFFEN DALGARD, PSYCHIATRIST, GAUSTAD HOSPITAL, VINDEREN, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL EINAR KRINGLEN. INSTITUTIONS GAUSTAD HOSPITAL AND UNIVERSITY CLINIC OF PSYCHIATRY, OSLO, NORWAY; THE NORWEGIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND THE HUMANITIES. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CONCERNING THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY AND CERTAIN TYPES OF MENTAL ABNORMALITIES WILL BE STUDIED USING TWINS AS THE SUBJECTS. THE SAMPLE WILL INCLUDE ALL MALE TWINS BORN IN NORWAY BETWEEN 1925 AND 1935 WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES ACCORDING TO THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL REGISTER. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =164.)

0100040150999

JUVENILE ARSONISTS. CORRESPONDENT DR. KONRAD HOBE, WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ASSISTANT, INSTITUT FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE, UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG, 69 HEIDELBERG, FRIEDRICH-EBERT-ANLAGE 6-10, GERMANY. INSTITUTIONS INSTITUT FÜR KRIMINOLOGIE DER UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG. DATES ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

DATA ARE BEING COLLECTED ON THE MEDICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, PERSONALITY AND OFFENSE MOTIVATION OF 85 ARSONISTS, 18 TO 26 YEARS OLD. THEIR BEHAVIOR IS STUDIED FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AFTER THEIR COURT DISPOSITION. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY ARE THEN EXAMINED WITH REGARD TO THE CURRENT PENAL CODE AND ITS PROPOSED REFORMS, ESPECIALLY AS IT CONCERNS THEORIES OF GUILT AND PUNISHMENT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT =144.)

0100040151999

CAR THEFTS IN TURKU 1963-1966. CORRESPONDENT PAAVO LEINI, MASTER OF LAW, UUDENMAANKATU 3, C. 48, FINLAND. DATES BEGAN JUNE 1, 1965. CONTINUING.

IN 1964, AN AMENDMENT TO THE LAW PROVIDING HARSHER PENALTIES FOR CAR THEFTS CAME INTO EFFECT IN FINLAND. THIS STUDY IS INVESTIGATING WHETHER PUNISHMENTS HAVE ACTUALLY BECOME HARSHER AND WHETHER THE AMOUNT AND NATURE OF CRIMINALITY HAS CHANGED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =208.)

0100040152999

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE OF TWO DANISH HOMES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT BRITT-MARI PERSSON BLEGVAD, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, STRANDVEJ 95, 0, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL ASGER HANSEN. DATES BEGAN 1NE, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER, 1967.

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO COMPARE THE STRUCTURE OF TWO DANISH TRAINING SCHOOLS, ONE NEW AND "PROGRESSIVE" FOR GIRLS 15 TO 17, THE OTHER ONE OLD AND "AUTHORITARIAN" FOR BOYS OF THE SAME AGE. BOTH THE PUPILS AND THE PERSONNEL WILL BE INTERVIEWED. THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONSTRUCTED BY WHEELER, ET. AL., FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN PRISON STUDY IN 1961 HAS BEEN USED AS THE STARTING POINT. THE INTERVIEWS WILL BE REPEATED AFTER CERTAIN INTERVALS IN ORDER TO INCLUDE THE TIME DIMENSION. DATA ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE COLLECTED (1) WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PUPILS; THE PUPILS AND THE PERSONNEL; AND THE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PERSONNEL? (2) ARE THERE ANY VALUE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE GROUPS? (3) DO THE VALUE CONFLICTS IN A "PROGRESSIVE" INSTITUTION DIFFER FROM THOSE IN AN "AUTHORITARIAN" ONE? (4) ARE THERE VALUE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A BOYS' SCHOOL AND A GIRLS' SCHOOL? (5) ARE THE VALUES DIFFERENT IN A NEW INSTITUTION AND AN OLD ONE? (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE

SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =132.)

0100040153999

AN INVESTIGATION OF A CLIENTELE FROM THE DAY-WORK SCHOOL IN COPENHAGEN. CORRESPONDENT JOHN ANDERSSON, PSYCHOLOGIST, VAENGESTIEN 7, HOLTE, DENMARK. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE CLIENTELE WHO HAD BEEN AT THE DAY-WORK SCHOOL IN COPENHAGEN FROM 1932-1942. VARIOUS BACKGROUND FACTORS, THE REASONS FOR THE BOYS BEING PLACED IN THE SCHOOL, THEIR BEHAVIOR WHILE AT THE SCHOOL AND THEIR LATER CRIMINALITY WAS EXAMINED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY.)

0100040154999

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK AT HESTEDVESTER DURING 25 YEARS. CORRESPONDENT G. K. STURUP, CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTRE, HERSTEDVESTER, ALBERTSLUND, DENMARK. DATES RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY, 1967.

THE CONCEPTS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT USED AT THE PSYCHOPATHIC DETENTION CENTER AT HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK WILL BE ILLUSTRATED BY ANALYSIS OF SINGLE CASES WHICH HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED-UP FOR A SUFFICIENTLY LONG PERIOD AND BY A SURVEY OF ABOUT 100 PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES FOR GAIN. THE SURVEY MAY BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A NUMBER OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =127.)

0100040155999

FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF AN ALCOHOLIC CURE RESORT. CORRESPONDENT TH. KJOLSTAD, CHIEF PHYSICIAN, THE ALCOHOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NORWAY, AS, NORWAY. INSTITUTIONS THE ALCOHOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NORWAY. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1958. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH, 1967.

PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM THE ALCOHOLIC CURE RESORT AT BJORNEBEKK DURING 1951-1953 AND 1958-1960 WILL BE FOLLOWED UP FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS. THESE TWO TIME PERIODS HAVE BEEN SELECTED IN ORDER TO DISCOVER WHETHER THE TRANSITION TO GROUP THERAPY HAD ANY INFLUENCE ON A PATIENT'S PROGNOSIS. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE PATIENT'S SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WILL BE STUDIED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =165.)

0100040156999

PREDICTING THE VOLUME AND STRUCTURE OF FUTURE CRIMINALITY. CORRESPONDENT JORGEN JEPSEN, SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY, ROSENBOGGADE 17, COPENHAGEN K, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL KARL O.

CHRISTIANSEN; PATRIK TORNUDD; MISS LONE PAL.
INSTITUTIONS COUNCIL OF EUROPE, DIVISION OF CRIME
PROBLEMS; SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY.
DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION
NOVEMBER, 1966.

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO DEVELOP AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE
PREDICTION OF NATIONAL CRIMINALITY AS A WHOLE AND OF
SPECIAL TYPES OF CRIMINALITY OR OF THE PROBABLE USE OF
CERTAIN TYPES OF SANCTIONS. THE PRESENT ATTEMPT TO
DEVELOP METHODOLOGY IN THIS FIELD IS BASED UPON DATA ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME IN DENMARK AND FINLAND FROM THE
PERIOD 1950-1964. THE MAIN PROBLEM OF THESE TWO PILOT
STUDIES IS TO TEST WHETHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE
DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME AND CERTAIN CRIME FACTORS CONCERNING
PARTS OF THIS PERIOD CAN BE UTILIZED TO FORECAST THE
DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER PARTS OF THE PERIOD, AND TO LOCATE
THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED THEREIN AS WELL AS FINDING
TECHNIQUES WHICH MAY BE USED TO OVERCOME THEM. DATA
ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIME AND
SANCTIONS ARE COMBINED WITH AVAILABLE DATA OF A
DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NATURE. DEMOGRAPHIC
FACTORS INCLUDE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ON
VARIABLES SUCH AS SEX, AGE, PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND
GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY. THE ECONOMIC FACTORS ARE
PRIMARILY A WAGE INDEX AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
INCOMES IN CERTAIN SOCIAL STRATA. SOCIAL AND OTHER
VARIABLES INCLUDE THE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES, DIVORCE
RATES, SUICIDE RATES, THE SIZE OF THE POLICE FORCE, ETC.
SO FAR THE WORK EVIDENCES GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING
BASIC INFORMATION IN THE FORM OF CONSISTENT AND UNIFORM
SOCIAL AND CRIME DATA FOR A LONGER PERIOD. TO THE EXTENT
THAT SUCH DATA IS AVAILABLE, IT IS CORRELATED BY MEANS OF
SIMPLE CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS. SUCH
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIME RATES AND SOCIAL DATA AS
APPEAR ARE UTILIZED FOR PREDICTING TRENDS IN CRIME, WHICH
ARE THEN CHECKED WITH THE ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS A
PILOT STUDY CONCERNED WITH DETECTING RELATIONSHIPS AND
CHARTING THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SUCH TYPES OF
PREDICTION RATHER THAN APPLYING A WELL DEFINED OR
DEVELOPED METHODOLOGY TO THE PROBLEM. (THIS PROJECT WAS
COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATICA CENTER ON
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL
OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT =111.)

0100040157999

CASEWORK WITH SOCIALLY HANDICAPPED FAMILIES.
CORRESPONDENT P. H. KUHL, RESEARCH DIRECTOR, DANISH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, BORGERGADE 28,
COPENHAGEN K, DENMARK. INSTITUTIONS FAMILY CENTER OF
VESTERBRO, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; COPENHAGEN MUNICIPALITY,
DENMARK. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1962. ESTIMATED
COMPLETION 1966.

THE UNDERLYING HYPOTHESIS OF THIS STUDY IS THAT THROUGH
CASEWORK MEMBERS OF SOCIALLY HANDICAPPED FAMILIES CAN BE
HELPED TO IMPROVE THEIR BEHAVIOR BOTH TOWARD EACH OTHER
AND TOWARD A WIDER ENVIRONMENT. IT IS HOPED THAT THE USE
OF SOCIAL WORKERS MAY IMPROVE COORDINATION BETWEEN
VARIOUS PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES AND INITIATE ACTIVE
COOPERATION FROM THE FAMILIES. ORDINARILY THESE FAMILIES
DO NOT BENEFIT FROM THE EFFORTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE
AGENCIES. FAMILY DISINTEGRATION IS ASSUMED TO BE PRESENT
IN VARYING DEGREES. THE MAIN STEPS IN THE PROJECT ARE AS
FOLLOWS (1) ONE HUNDRED FORTY FAMILIES HAVE BEEN
SELECTED. (2) THEY WERE INTERVIEWED, USING A BASIC

QUESTIONNAIRE. (3) SEVENTY FAMILIES WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY OF HAVING SOCIAL WORKERS WITH THEM AT HOME; THESE FAMILIES ARE GIVEN SUPPORT FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS. THE OTHER 70 FAMILIES SERVE AS A MATCHED CONTROL GROUP, RECEIVING ONLY THE REGULAR INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE. (4) AFTER THE EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD THE SITUATION OF THE FAMILIES WILL AGAIN BE INVESTIGATED USING THE SAME BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #112.)

0100040158999

THE TEMPORAL VARIATIONS OF CRIMINALITY. CORRESPONDENT KARL O. CHRISTIANSEN, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, ROSENBORGGADE 17, COPENHAGEN K, DENMARK. OTHER PERSONNEL E. M. BJARKE. INSTITUTIONS THE DANISH STATE RESEARCH FOUNDATION. DATES BEGAN 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1966.

THIS PROJECT AIMS AT A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE TIME VARIATION OF CRIMINALITY (MONTHS, DAYS AND HOURS). CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OFFENCE TYPES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #120.)

0100040159999

HABITUAL OFFENDERS OCCASIONAL OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT RAGNAR HAUGE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, OSLO, NORWAY. OTHER PERSONNEL SIGURD HALLERAKER. INSTITUTIONS BOTSFENGSLÆT PRISON, NORWAY; UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW. DATES+ BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED 1965.

ONE HUNDRED HABITUAL OFFENDERS (INMATES IN BOTSFENGSLÆT, THE ONLY PRISON FOR LONG TERM PRISONERS IN NORWAY) WERE EXAMINED AS TO THEIR GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY, CONTACTS WITH OTHER OFFENDERS, CONSISTENCY OF OFFENSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THEIR LAST OFFENSE. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, TO A MARKED DEGREE, THE HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITS ACCIDENTAL ACTS TOGETHER WITH CHANCE ACQUAINTANCES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY.)

0100040160999

ROLL CALL TRAINING PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT FRANK N. FILICETTA, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 14202. INSTITUTIONS BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT; STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO LAW SCHOOL; MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 17, 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT WILL BRING NEW MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES AND FEDERAL AND STATE COURT DECISIONS TO ALL POLICE OFFICERS AT THE PRECINCT OR BUREAU LEVEL.

0100040161999

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM EVALUATION STUDY. CORRESPONDENT RUDY A. RENTERIA, CORRECTIONAL COUNSELOR I, SOUTHERN

CONSERVATION CENTER, P. O. BOX 368, CHINO, CALIFORNIA.
OTHER PERSONNEL RICHARD B. HEIM NORMAN HOLT.
INSTITUTIONS SOUTHERN CONSERVATION CENTER, DATES BEGAN
JANUARY 17, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST, 1967.

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATION CENTER HAS BEGUN A PRE-RELEASE
PROGRAM DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION FROM
IMPRISONMENT TO COMMUNITY LIVING. THIS RESEARCH PROJECT
SEEKS TO DISCOVER THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE
PROGRAM. IT FOCUSES ON THE AMOUNT AND KINDS OF
INFORMATION LEARNED DURING THE PROGRAM AND THE USE
INMATES MAKE OF THIS INFORMATION ON PAROLE. DATA ON THE
AMOUNT OF INFORMATION LEARNED IS BEING COLLECTED THROUGH
A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED AT THE BEGINNING AND THE END
OF THE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM. PARTICIPANTS WILL BE GIVEN A
FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE BETWEEN 60 AND 90 DAYS AFTER
RELEASE. THE PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO
DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROGRAM ASSISTED THE
PAROLEE.

0100040162999

TOPPER HOUSE AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN CORRECTIONAL
HALFWAY HOUSES. CORRESPONDENT LOUIS ZISKIND, EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR, JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE, 2900
BEVERLY BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90057.
INSTITUTIONS JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE; THE
GATEWAYS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. DATES PROJECT
RECEIVED AT ICCD MARCH, 1967.

TOPPER HOUSE, A CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE ESTABLISHED BY
THE JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE OFFERS A
PRISONER'S AID PROGRAM, WHICH PROVIDES CASEWORK AND
GUIDANCE TO CLIENTS, AND AN OUT-PATIENT PSYCHIATRIC
CLINIC FOR MORE SPECIALIZED SERVICES. THE CLINIC IS A
BRANCH OF GATEWAYS HOSPITAL, A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER IN
LOS ANGELES. AT THE PRESENT TIME TOPPER HOUSE ADMITS
ONLY THOSE CLIENTS WHO REQUIRE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT.
THEY ARE ENGAGED IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE
LIMITATIONS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AND
TO DISCOVER IN WHAT AREAS PSYCHIATRY CAN OFFER SPECIFIC
REMEDIAL OR CURATIVE RESULTS. BY MODELING ITS PROGRAM
AFTER THE RAPID TREATMENT METHODS USED AT GATEWAYS, THEY
HOPED TO FIND THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF TREATING LARGE
NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS.

0100040163999

EFFECTIVE POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.
CORRESPONDENT LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION FOR
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LOS ANGELES, GRADUATE SCHOOL,
5151 STATE COLLEGE DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90032.
PERSONNEL G. D. GOURLEY; RICHARD O. HANKEY; ALLEN P.
BRISTOW; JAMES E. CARNAHAN; HARRY DIAMOND. INSTITUTIONS
U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; PRESIDENT'S
COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE. DATES BEGAN MAY 1, 1966. COMPLETED OCTOBER 31,
1966.

THERE ARE ABOUT 40,000 SEPARATE AND DISTINCT POLICE
DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. WHILE SOME OF THESE
HAVE ADOPTED SOUND PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION AND
MANAGEMENT, OTHERS LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED. AS ONE PART
OF A LARGER RESEARCH PROJECT TO BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, RESEARCHERS WILL STUDY AND
MAKE RECOMMENDATION ON EFFECTIVE POLICE ORGANIZATION AND

MANAGEMENT. CURRENT AND FUTURE POLICE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND TRENDS WILL BE DETERMINED AND EVALUATED THROUGH A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES. GOOD PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT WILL THEN BE DEVELOPED INTO WORKING MODELS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND REORGANIZATION IN DEPARTMENTS OF VARIOUS SIZES. THE ROLE OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN POLICE MANAGEMENT WILL ALSO BE EXPLORED. THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND ITS APPLICATION TO POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT WILL BE EMPHASIZED. CHARACTERISTICS, QUALIFICATIONS AND RECRUITING OF POLICE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE FUTURE AND METHODS OF EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR PRESENT ADMINISTRATORS WILL BE PROPOSED. METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECTED PROPOSALS WILL BE EXPLORED AND A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WILL BE PROPOSED FOR ENCOURAGING THEIR ADOPTION BY AMERICAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS. A SURVEY AND ANALYSIS WILL BE MADE NOT ONLY OF EXISTING LITERATURE BUT ALSO OF RECORDED AND UNRECORDED EXPERIMENTATION. IN ADDITION TO THE LITERATURE AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK, RECOGNIZED AUTHORITIES WILL BE CONSULTED. EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES WILL BE EXAMINED AND THE SUM OF THE DATA THEN ANALYZED AND COMBINED INTO A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.

0100040164999

GROUP COUNSELING TRAINING PROGRAM IN PROBATION. CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM FAWCETT HILL, PH. D., PROJECT DIRECTOR, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90007. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY, 1967.

SUPERVISORS IN THREE COUNTY PROBATION OFFICES HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN GROUP COUNSELING TECHNIQUES, FOLLOWING A PRE-DEVELOPED TRAINING DESIGN AND SYLLABUS. THESE SUPERVISORS HAVE NOW TRAINED THEIR DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS TO BE GROUP COUNSELORS BY FOLLOWING THE SAME TRAINING DESIGN AND UTILIZING THE SAME TECHNIQUES AND CURRICULUM MATERIALS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS' USE OF GROUP COUNSELING WILL BE STUDIED. THIS WILL INVOLVE GATHERING DATA ON THE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND OFFENSE HISTORIES OF THE CLIENTS AS WELL AS MEASUREMENTS OF THE QUALITY OF INTERACTION IN THE COUNSELING GROUPS. FINDINGS TO DATE HAVE LED TO THE REALIZATION THAT PROBATION OFFICERS OPERATING IN DEFINABLE COMMUNITIES HAVE PRESSURES ON THEM FROM COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO PROVIDE MORE AND MORE GROUP COUNSELING WHEREAS THE OTHER PROBATION OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT "PART OF A COMMUNITY" HAVE TO APPLY PRESSURE TO MAINTAIN THE COUNSELING SERVICE. IT IS INTENDED TO TRAIN "COMMUNITY-LINKED" (AS OPPOSED TO (DEPARTMENTALLY-LINKED)) PROBATION OFFICERS AND FURTHER EXPLORE THE IMPACT, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL SATELLITE PROBATION OFFICES.

0100040165999

A MUTUAL FAILURE OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY THE "CHILDREN IN LIMBO" BETWEEN CLINIC AND COURT. CORRESPONDENT OAKLAND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, 113 FRANKLIN BOULEVARD, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN. PERSONNEL MORRIS WEISS; F. ROBERT WOLLAEGER; ELEANOR KEYS. INSTITUTIONS OAKLAND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, JANUARY, 1967.

THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY ARE TO DEFINE THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE "CHILD IN LIMBO" PROBLEM, TO GENERATE IDEAS LEADING TO POSSIBLE AVENUES OF CLINICAL AND/OR COMMUNITY ACTION AND TO RAISE DEFINITIVE QUESTIONS FOR RESEARCH. THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY ARE PRE-DELINQUENT CHILDREN REFERRED FROM THE COURT AND ITS AGENCIES TO THE OAKLAND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, AND THESE CHILDREN REFERRED FROM THE CLINIC TO THE COURT. TO DISCOVER THE CAUSES OF THE DEFICITS IN COMMUNITY SERVICES GIVEN TO THESE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE CLINIC'S RECORDS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS ARE BEING REVIEWED AND ANALYZED. ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO FIND THE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GROUP, THE BASIS FOR REFUSAL OF SERVICE AND THE CAUSATIVE SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO IT. IDEAS FOR ACTION TOWARD A POSSIBLE SOLUTION ARE SET FORTH AND QUESTIONS ARE RAISED FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.

0100040166999

RESOURCE ALLOCATION OF POLICE MANPOWER. CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH W. LARIMORE, JR., PROJECT DIRECTOR, ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1200 CLARK AVENUE, ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI. OTHER PERSONNEL HUGH DONNELLY; SCOTT W. HOVEY; TOM MCEWEN GLEN PAULY; STEPHEN FINCH; THOMAS HOEMEKE. INSTITUTIONS ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; SYSTEMS SCIENCE, INC. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY, 1967.

TRADITIONALLY, POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE ASSIGNED MANPOWER ON A FIXED EIGHT-HOUR SHIFT BASIS. HOWEVER, THIS SYSTEM HAS NO RELATION TO THE ACTUAL POLICE WORKLOADS RESULTING FROM REQUESTS FOR SERVICE AND CRIME RATES IN A PARTICULAR AREA OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. THIS CAUSES INEFFICIENT USE OF MANPOWER, A CRITICAL PROBLEM IN A PERIOD OF GROWING CRIME RATES AND COMMUNITY NEEDS. THIS PROJECT INTENDS TO ATTACK THE PROBLEM BY STUDYING THE DEMANDS PLACED ON THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PREDICTING THE QUANTITY OF MANPOWER NEEDED TO MEET THESE DEMANDS. THESE PREDICTIONS ARE TO BE USED TO SCHEDULE THE USE OF THE POLICEMAN IN THE MOST EFFICIENT MANNER POSSIBLE. THERE ARE FOUR BASIC GOALS OF THE PROJECT (1) TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND PREDICTIONS TO GUIDE THE ALLOCATION AND USE OF PERSONNEL IN THE CALLS FOR SERVICE AND PREVENTIVE PATROL FUNCTIONS; (2) TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION; (3) TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF A SYSTEM USING PREDICTION TABLES FOR POLICE SCHEDULING AND CRIME PREVENTION; (4) TO PUBLISH A DETAILED REPORT OF PROCEDURES, TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS OF THE TEST.

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CRIME AS A PROFESSION. CORRESPONDENT HOWARD E. FREEMAN, PROFESSOR, RESEARCH CENTER, FLORENCE HELLER GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN SOCIAL WELFARE, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. OTHER PERSONNEL LEROY C. GOULD; SOL CHANELES; FRED POWLEDGE; KRIS NOVAK; SHELDON MESSINGER. INSTITUTIONS BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, FLORENCE HELLER GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN SOCIAL WELFARE, RESEARCH CENTER; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN JUNE 1, 1966. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

THIS IS A STUDY OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROFESSIONAL CRIME IN AMERICAN CITIES, THE CAREER PATTERNS OF PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS, THE METHODS USED BY PROFESSIONAL

CRIMINALS TO AVOID DETECTION AND PROSECUTION AND THE MEANS EMPLOYED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO CONTROL SUCH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. DATA ON THESE QUESTIONS IS BEING GATHERED BY INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS IN FOUR GEOGRAPHICALLY SEPARATED AMERICAN CITIES, ONE ON THE EAST COAST, ONE ON THE WEST COAST, ONE IN THE MIDWEST AND ONE IN THE SOUTH.

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INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES. CORRESPONDENT WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON. INSTITUTIONS WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS; WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY. DATES BEGAN JULY, 1965. CONTINUING.

A COOPERATIVE LIBRARY PROGRAM TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF STAFF AND RESIDENTS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS WAS BEGUN IN JULY OF 1965. THE PRIMARY ROLE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO EXTEND AVAILABLE LIBRARY RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THE TECHNICAL NEEDS FOR BOTH STAFF AND RESIDENTS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. EXTENDED PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES ARE NOW BEING PROVIDED IN 25 INSTITUTIONS THROUGH CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS. INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE THE WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY, ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL CAMPS, A JUVENILE RECEPTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTER, JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS AND GROUP HOMES.

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ADVANCED IN-SERVICE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR COMMAND POLICE OFFICERS FROM SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CENTRAL REGION. CORRESPONDENT COLONEL A. MCCANDLESS, DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, 40208. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, FEBRUARY, 1967.

AN EDUCATIONAL GRANT FROM THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE WILL ENABLE THE SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE TO DOUBLE ITS PRESENT ENROLLMENT OF 30 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN EACH CLASS. APPROXIMATELY 75 PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS WILL BE SELECTED FROM SOUTHERN STATES. THE PROJECT IS CURRENTLY FUNDED AND PLANNED FOR FOUR SUCCESSIVE TERMS WITH 30 EDUCATIONAL GRANT STUDENTS TO BE ACCEPTED EACH TERM. THE CURRICULUM OF THE INSTITUTE'S POLICE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM HAS FIVE MAJOR COURSES POLICE ADMINISTRATION; POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT; CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, EVIDENCE AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; TRAINING PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES; AND PSYCHOLOGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.

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SURVEY OF THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER IN CONNECTICUT. CORRESPONDENT ERNEST A. SHEPHERD, CHIEF, ALCOHOLISM DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 51 COVENTRY STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06112. OTHER PERSONNEL EDITH S. LISANSKY. INSTITUTIONS CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, ALCOHOLISM DIVISION; CONNECTICUT STATE JAIL ADMINISTRATION; CIRCUIT COURTS OF CONNECTICUT. DATES BEGAN AUGUST 15, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY 30, 1967.

A FOUR MONTH FIELD STUDY OF THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER PROBLEM IN CONNECTICUT WILL BE SUMMARIZED IN A REPORT WHICH WILL

COVER THE MORALITY OF THE PROBLEM, ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS, A REVIEW OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING CURRENT PROGRAMS IN LOCATIONS OUTSIDE CONNECTICUT, AND A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES.

0100040171999

DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT SERGEANT LEE BROWN, P. O. BOX 270, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, 95103. OTHER PERSONNEL J. R. BLACKMORE, DANIEL CAMPOS, INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 31, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PLAN AND DEVELOP A PROGRAM OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS WHEREBY AVENUES OF COMMUNICATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC. THE PROPOSAL IS A COORDINATED EFFORT AIMED AT DEVELOPING A BLUEPRINT FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LONG RANGE PROGRAM TO FIT THE NEEDS OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA. IT WILL EMBODY THE CONCEPT OF THE NECESSITY FOR ESTABLISHING "TWO-WAY" COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE. THIS WILL RESULT IN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF THE POLICE BY THE COMMUNITY AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ATTITUDES, NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTS ON THE PART OF THE POLICE. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DESIGN A PROGRAM WHICH CAN OBTAIN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. THIS WOULD RESTORE THE PUBLIC'S CONFIDENCE IN THEIR POLICE, GAIN PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR POLICE PROGRAMS, PUBLIC COMPLIANCE IN REPORTING CRIME AND A WILLINGNESS TO BE A WITNESS TO A CRIME.

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THE RISK AND REHABILITATION PROJECT A STUDY OF FIDELITY BONDING OF FORMER OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT ALFRED N. HIMELSON, INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 605 CROCKER-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, 95814. INSTITUTIONS U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION; INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 15, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1, 1966.

THE RISK AND REHABILITATION PROJECT WAS INTENDED TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF OBTAINING FIDELITY (HONESTY) BONDING FOR MEN WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS. SOME OF THE QUESTIONS INVESTIGATED IN THE RESEARCH WERE (1) WHAT WERE THE PRACTICES AND METHODS OF STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT USED BY BONDING COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS? WHAT MEANS WERE USED TO ACCEPT OR REJECT MEN WITH CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIMINAL RECORDS? WERE THERE ANY ACTUARIAL METHODS OF ACCURATELY ESTABLISHING THIS RISK? (2) WHAT PART DID BONDING PLAY IN THE REFERRING OF APPLICANTS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS IN A PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCY? TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WERE HELD WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICIALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS AND IN VARIOUS KINDS OF PLACEMENT OFFICES TO DETERMINE HOW "BONDABILITY" WAS ESTABLISHED AND WHAT PARTICULAR KINDS OF ORIENTATION WERE BEING USED IN ESTABLISHING CRITERIA. (3) WHAT WAS THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM OF BONDING MEN WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS IN A METROPOLITAN AREA? SEVERAL CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA WERE ASKED TO NOTIFY THE RESEARCH STAFF WITHIN A ONE-MONTH PERIOD ABOUT CASES OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE HAVING BONDING PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF THEIR

RECORDS. THESE SITUATIONS WERE THEN FURTHER INVESTIGATED. (4) WHAT WERE THE ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYERS TOWARDS HIRING MEN WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF CRIMINAL RECORDS, AND HOW DID THIS COMPARE WITH WHAT THEY BELIEVED TO BE THE PRACTICES OF THEIR BONDING COMPANY? DATA ON THESE QUESTIONS CAME FROM A SURVEY OF PERSONNEL MANAGERS IN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA WHO WERE MEMBERS OF A MAJOR PERSONNEL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ASSOCIATION. (5) WHAT NEW PROGRAMS ARE BEING DEVELOPED TO ALLEVIATE THE BONDING PROBLEM AND WHAT PROGRESS HAVE THEY MADE?

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JUVENILE OFFENDERS REHABILITATION RESEARCH PROJECT. CORRESPONDENT IRWIN G. SARASCH, PH. D., PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98105. OTHER PERSONNEL VICTOR J. GANZER; PETER CARLSON; DAVID SNOW; RICHARD ERICKSON; ROBERT HOWENSTINE. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON; CASCADIA JUVENILE RECEPTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTER, WASHINGTON; U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION, 1970.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIAL MODELING AND IDENTIFICATION OPPORTUNITIES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS. THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE ON THESE OFFENDERS' VOCATIONAL PLANS, MOTIVATIONS AND INTERESTS, ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK, EDUCATIONAL PLANS, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SCHOOL BEHAVIOR. THE BASIC HYPOTHESIS TO BE EVALUATED IS THAT SYSTEMATIC EXPOSURE TO MEANINGFUL IDENTIFICATION MODELS CAN HAVE A DISCERNIBLE AND SALUTARY INFLUENCE ON THE VOCATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER. THE GENERAL AIMS OF THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ARE THREEFOLD (1) TO COMPARE THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MODELING APPROACH AND A ROLE-PLAYING APPROACH AS SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES OF BEHAVIOR INFLUENCE WITH SUITABLE CONTROL (NO TREATMENT) GROUPS; (2) TO ASSESS THE RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF DEPENDENT BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE MEASURES AND RATINGS ASSEMBLED TO DATE; (3) TO ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY OF THE DESIGN AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED PRIOR TO INITIATION OF THE MAIN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION. BEGINNING IN JANUARY, 1967 ALL BOYS ARRIVING AT THE TWO RESEARCH COTTAGES AT CASCADIA RECEPTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTER WILL BE PRE-TESTED AND PLACED INTO EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS OF FOUR BOYS EACH, OR INTO A CONTROL GROUP. THREE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS WILL BE EXPOSED TO A SERIES OF MODELING SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE PROJECT'S STAFF WILL MODEL VARIOUS ROLES AND BEHAVIORS, THEN GIVE PAIRS OF SUBJECTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO IMITATE THE ROLES THEMSELVES. THE OTHER EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE SAME SITUATIONS BUT WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF THE MODELS, I.E., THEY WILL BE GIVEN DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SITUATIONS AND ASKED TO PLAY THE ROLES ENTIRELY BY THEMSELVES. ALL EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS WILL PARTICIPATE IN SEVERAL EVENING SESSIONS DURING WHICH PERSONS FROM THE COMMUNITY REPRESENTING VARIOUS PROFESSIONS AND INTERESTS, SUCH AS JUVENILE PAROLE COUNSELORS, POLICEMEN, EMPLOYMENT PERSONNEL DIRECTORS AND UNION-MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS, WILL TALK WITH THEM CONCERNING AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE. AT THE COMPLETION OF THIS PROGRAM, THE BOYS WILL RATE IT ON SEVERAL DIMENSIONS AND THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY A MEMBER OF THE PROJECT STAFF. ALL SUBJECTS WILL BE

RETESTED ON THE SAME MEASURES USED IN THE PRE-TESTING AND COTTAGE STAFF WILL RATE THE BEHAVIOR OF EACH BOY. THE CONTROL SUBJECTS WILL ALSO BE PRE- AND POST-TESTED. THEY WILL BE MATCHED WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS ON THE BASIS OF AGE, DIAGNOSIS, ETC., AND DATA COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE AMONG ALL GROUPS. AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS, FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURES WILL BE CARRIED OUT FOR ALL BOYS DURING THEIR PAROLE OR INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS.

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AN EVALUATION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ADULT OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT L. R. ADAMS, U. S. PROBATION OFFICER, U. S. DISTRICT COURT, 3RD AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. OTHER PERSONNEL HAROLD VETTER. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

A POPULATION OF 30 SUBJECTS FROM THE CURRENT CASELOAD, BOTH PROBATION AND PAROLE, WERE SELECTED AS SUITABLE FOR CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT THROUGH THE GROUP THERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA APPROACH. THE SUBJECTS WERE RANDOMLY DIVIDED INTO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS OF 15 EACH, WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP RECEIVING GROUP THERAPY FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD AND THE CONTROL GROUP RECEIVING INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION ONLY. POST-TESTS AND PRE-TESTS WERE DONE WITH MMPI.

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CRIME PREVENTION TEAM. CORRESPONDENT RICHARD M. GUNN, 244 DOCTORS BUILDING, 701 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. INSTITUTIONS TENNESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY, NASHVILLE. DATES BEGAN MARCH, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH, 1970.

A TEAM OF FIVE INMATES AT THE TENNESSEE STATE PENITENTIARY SPEAKS BEFORE HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE AUDIENCES ABOUT HOW THEY STARTED THEIR CRIMINAL CAREERS AND HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INVOLVEMENT. THE PROJECT PLANS TO STUDY THE CRIME RATE OVER THE YEARS TO SEE IF THERE IS ANY CHANGE.

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JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM A COMMUNITY BASED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROJECT. CORRESPONDENT PAUL LENARDUZZI, DIRECTOR, NEAR NORTH, LAWDALE AND WOODLAWN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, 1608 NORTH LARRABEE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60614. OTHER PERSONNEL JOHN WRIGHT; LEON WEST. INSTITUTIONS JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE; CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, YOUTH DIVISION; ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION, PAROLE DEPARTMENT; JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION DEPARTMENT; BOYS' COURT, SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT; COMMISSION ON YOUTH WELFARE, COOPERATING SERVICES CENTER; METHODIST YOUTH SERVICES; CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF CORRECTIONS. DATES BEGAN MARCH 1, 1965. CONTINUING.

THE BASIC GOALS OF THE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM ARE (1) TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONS IN WHICH GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WORKING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH CAN COLLABORATE AND COMMUNICATE MORE EFFECTIVELY; (2) TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER AMONG MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY; (3) TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE SERVICES FOR YOUTHS AND FAMILIES IN TROUBLE.

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POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS INSTITUTE. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN ROLAND D. SAGUM, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU, HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1455 S. BERETANIA STREET, HONOLULU, HAWAII, 96814. OTHER PERSONNEL L. A. RADELET; RALPH F. TURNER; JACK NAGOSHI. INSTITUTIONS HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII. DATES BEGAN JULY 16, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 21, 1967.

THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS INSTITUTE IS A ONE-WEEK TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR POLICE, SOCIAL AGENCIES, CHURCHES, UNIONS AND MINORITY GROUP ORGANIZATIONS. IT WILL ASSESS AND TRY TO IMPROVE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MULTI-ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN THE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY.

0100040178999

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASSOCIATE OF ARTS DEGREE PROGRAM IN POLICE SCIENCE AT MINOT STATE COLLEGE. CORRESPONDENT ROBERT J. CONNOR, DIRECTOR, POLICE SCIENCE PROGRAM, MINOT STATE COLLEGE, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA, 58701. INSTITUTIONS MINOT STATE COLLEGE, NORTH DAKOTA; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OF PHASE I AUGUST 1, 1967.

THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ESTABLISHING AN ASSOCIATE ARTS DEGREE IN POLICE SCIENCE ARE BEING STUDIED. THE CURRICULUM IS NOW BEING DEVELOPED AND INSTRUCTORS SOUGHT.

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EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNIQUES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF GLUE-SNIFFERS. CORRESPONDENT THE HONORABLE TED RUBIN, DENVER JUVENILE COURT, CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO, 80202. OTHER PERSONNEL ROBERT C. HANSON; TED ALEX; LESTER G. THOMAS; SUE DODSON. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; JUVENILE COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO. DATES BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1967.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF TREATING YOUTHS WHO HAVE BECOME ADDICTED TO THE INHALATION OF SUCH TOXIC FUMES AS AIRPLANE GLUE AND RUBBER CEMENT ARE BEING TESTED. TWO GROUPS OF BOYS, AGED 12 TO 17, WHO ARE GLUE-SNIFFERS ARE PROVIDED WITH INTENSIVE GROUP COUNSELING AND RECREATIONAL AND ACCULTURATIONAL EXPERIENCES. ONE OF THESE GROUPS HAS A SPECIAL GROUP EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN SCHOOL. A THIRD GROUP OF GLUE-SNIFFERS RECEIVES INTENSIVE CASEWORK COUNSELING. THE FAMILIES OF THE BOYS IN ALL THREE GROUPS RECEIVE COUNSELING AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE. A FOURTH GROUP, WHICH SERVES AS A CONTROL, RECEIVES TRADITIONAL PROBATION COUNSELING FROM COUNSELORS WITH LARGE CASELOADS. THE BASIC ASSUMPTION OF THE STUDY IS THAT GLUE-SNIFFING IS SYMPTOMATIC OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL DISORDERS IN THE YOUTHS' MILIEU. IT IS FURTHER ASSUMED THAT GLUE-SNIFFERS CAN BE MOST EFFECTIVELY REHABILITATED THROUGH GROUP THERAPY METHODS, AND THAT INTENSIVE CASEWORK IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN TRADITIONAL PROBATION COUNSELING.

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THE STATUS OF THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF IN THE SOUTH. CORRESPONDENT DANA B. BRAMMER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF

GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI, 38677. OTHER PERSONNEL EDWARD H. HOBBS; JAMES E. HURLEY. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA; ARKANSAS STATE COLLEGE; FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY; UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA; UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY; LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY; UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA; UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE; UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 30, 1967.

THIS STUDY SEEKS TO GATHER, INTERPRET AND DISSEMINATE DATA DESCRIBING THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES (ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA). THE CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES OF EACH STATE WILL BE SEARCHED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE SHERIFF'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. A DETAILED QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE GIVEN TO 971 SHERIFFS, AND AN AVERAGE OF 15 SHERIFFS PER STATE WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN DEPTH. IN CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEWS THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI WILL RELY ON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENTS IN EACH OF THE 11 STATES. THE QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS WILL BE DESIGNED TO YIELD DATA CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION, OPERATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL OF SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS. WHILE THE STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION WILL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI RESEARCH TEAM.

0100040181999

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR SELECTION AND TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. CORRESPONDENT ROBERT CLARK STONE, KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, BOX 608, EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, 40476. OTHER PERSONNEL JAMES E. BASSETT. INSTITUTIONS EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION; KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL LEAGUE; FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE; LOUISVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION; SCHOOL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE; KENTUCKY STATE POLICE. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE KENTUCKY PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF 15 PERSONS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, INCLUDING THE DIRECTOR OF THE STATE POLICE, THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE F.B.I., THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, SIX CHIEFS OF POLICE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE, AN ATTORNEY AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNCIL IS TO EVALUATE THE EXISTING STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYING AND TRAINING POLICEMEN IN KENTUCKY IN ORDER TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 1968 KENTUCKY STATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, CAPABILITIES AND METHODS OF KENTUCKY POLICE AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS. THE COUNCIL PLANS TO CONFER WITH POLICE AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE IN AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP PRACTICAL STANDARDS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS THAT WOULD ENABLE THEM TO EFFECTIVELY COPE WITH THE TRAFFIC AND CRIME PROBLEMS THEY ARE FACING.

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EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR THE OFFENDER.
CORRESPONDENT AKADEM. CBERRAT DR. S. ENGEL, INSTITUT
FUR KRIMINOLOGIE DER UNIVERSITAT HEIDELBERG, 69
HEIDELBERG, FRIEDRICH-EBERT-ANLAGE 6-10, GERMANY. OTHER
PERSONNEL H. LEFERENZ. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF
HEIDELBERG, INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY. DATES BEGAN
1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

ON THE BASIS OF EIGHT YEARS OF WORK IN THE INVESTIGATIVE
PRISON IN HEIDELBERG, VARIOUS METHODS OF EDUCATION AND
PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR OFFENDERS ARE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED
WITH CASE MATERIAL. THE LIMITATIONS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR
CHANGING CERTAIN TYPES OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR ARE
INDICATED. POSSIBILITIES OF PROGNOSIS FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY
ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS HAVE
RESULTED FROM THIS STUDY ENGEL, S. ZUR METAMORPHOSE DES
RECHTSBRECHERS. (THE METAMORPHOSIS OF THE OFFENDER.)
MCNATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
20(4) 151-159, 1966. ENGEL, S. PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH
REACTIVE AND CHRONIC DELINQUENTS. JOURNAL OF OFFENDER
THERAPY. 10(2) 1-7, 1966. ENGEL, S. VERLAUFSFORMEN
DELINQUENTEN HANDELNS UND IHRE BEEINFLUSSBARKEIT.
(DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND OUR ABILITY TO INFLUENCE IT.)
KRIMINALBIOLOGISCHE GEGENWARTSFRAGEN, NO VOL. (7) 94-
109, 1966.

0100040183999

OFFENSES OF CHILDREN CATAMNESTIC INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN
THE FRAMEWORK OF PROGNOSTIC RESEARCH. CORRESPONDENT
PROF. DR. DR. H. LEFERENZ, INSTITUT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE DER
UNIVERSITAT HEIDELBERG, 69 HEIDELBERG, FRIEDRICH-EBERT-
ANLAGE 6-10, GERMANY. OTHER PERSONNEL MRS. E. CHILIAN.
INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, INSTITUTE FOR
CRIMINOLOGY, GERMANY. DATES BEGAN 1964. ESTIMATED
COMPLETION 1968.

MEDICAL EVALUATIONS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT IN BADEN (WEST
GERMANY) ON CHILDREN WHOSE BEHAVIOR HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY
EVALUATED. PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN FROM THIS
STUDY ARE LEFERENZ, H. DIE KRIMINALITAT DER KINDER.
EINE KRIMINOLOGISCH-JUGENDPSYCHIATRISCHE UNTER SUCHUNG.
(THE CRIMINALITY OF CHILDREN A CRIMINO-PSYCHIATRIC
STUDY.) TUBINGEN, MOHR (SIEBECK), 1957. 140P. LEFERENZ,
H. ZUR PROBLEMATIK DER PSYCHOPATHIE IM KINDES-UND
JUGENDALTER. (PSYCHOPATHY IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE.)
IN SCHNEIDER, KURT. GEBURTSTAG GEWIDMET. STUTTGART,
THIEME, 1962. P. 355-363.

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TRAINING PROFESSIONALS IN PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS. CORRESPONDENT INSTITUTE
FOR BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH, 2426 LINDEN LANE, SILVER SPRING,
MARYLAND. PERSONNEL HAROLD L. COHEN; ISRAEL
GOLDIAMOND; JAMES FILIPCZAK. INSTITUTIONS INSTITUTE
FOR BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES BEGAN JUNE 20,
1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 19, 1967.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL WORKING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTHS
WILL BE TRAINED IN NEW METHODS FOR ESTABLISHING
ENVIRONMENTS IN WHICH TO EFFECTIVELY TRAIN AND EDUCATE
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES TO
BE TAUGHT ARE BASED ON EXPERIMENTS IN PROJECT CASE AT THE

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL. (SEE P 519, VOL. 3, NO. 7.) THE PROJECT HAS DEVELOPED AND MAINTAINED CONCENTRATED LEARNING EFFORTS BY THE STUDENTS THROUGH ATTACHING CONTINGENCIES TO SUCH BEHAVIOR. THE PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE (1) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEXT WHICH DELINEATES THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED, THE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS REQUIRED, THE CURRICULA AND SYSTEMS OF CONTINGENCIES APPLIED; (2) A TRAINING COURSE FOR PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL; (3) DEVELOPMENT OF VISUAL AIDS NECESSARY FOR THE TASKS. IT IS HOPED THAT THE PROGRAM WILL BE SPECIFIC ENOUGH TO SERVE AS A HANDBOOK, WITH GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE MODIFICATION OF THE PROCEDURES FOR NEW SITUATIONS.

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TRAINING COURSES FOR POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL. CORRESPONDENT CLOVIS COPELAND, 219 NATIONAL OLD LINE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, 72201. OTHER PERSONNEL H. P. MARGIS. INSTITUTIONS ARKANSAS LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 15, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 15, 1967.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO GIVE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL OF THE LARGER ARKANSAS POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN-SERVICE TRAINING. THE PROJECT IS BEING TESTED TO DETERMINE WHAT METHOD OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING CAN BE MOST PRODUCTIVE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THIS CATEGORY.

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HANDBOOK FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. CORRESPONDENT WRIGHT W. CRUMMETT, LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES, 112 WEST 7TH STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS, 66603. INSTITUTIONS KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE; KANSAS SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION KANSAS PEACE OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION; LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER. DATES BEGAN DECEMBER, 1965. COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1966.

THE LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES WAS FACED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF HOW TO ASSIST IN IMPROVING KANSAS' LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHOUT MASSIVE EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS, HOW TO INITIATE A PROGRAM WHICH WOULD PROVIDE IMMEDIATE BENEFIT TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND HOW TO SECURE THE COOPERATION OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS TO INSURE GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROGRAM UNDERTAKEN. AFTER STUDYING THE RESULTS OF SURVEYS AND INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, THE LEAGUE FELT THAT AN UP-TO-DATE GUIDE ON THE LAWS OF ARREST, SEARCH, SEIZURES, CONFESSIONS AND PROFESSIONAL POLICE TECHNIQUES WAS NEEDED. THE COMMITTEE DEVELOPED THE FORM AND TEXT OF THE HANDBOOK AND HAD 4,500 COPIES PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED. THE REACTION OF THOSE OFFICERS RECEIVING THE HANDBOOK HAS BEEN FAVORABLE.

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CITIZENSHIP AND THE LAW. CORRESPONDENT EARL P. SCHUBERT, DIRECTOR, CURRICULUM PROJECT, ROOM 2210, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20530. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION; BALTIMORE CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION; BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF

EDUCATION; MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION;
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION;
WASHINGTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION; U. S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL DIVISION. DATES
ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 6, 1967.

THIS IS A RESOURCE PROJECT DESIGNED FOR NINTH AND TWELFTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES CLASSES. A THREE WEEK PREPARED UNIT OF STUDY WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE EXISTING CURRICULUM, MAKING AUDIO-VISUAL AIDES, REFERENCE MATERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AVAILABLE TO THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM. APPROXIMATELY 7,000 STUDENTS WILL BE INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT. THE GOALS ARE (1) TO GIVE DEPTH AND MEANING TO CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN ORDER TO DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AS THEY RELATE TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP; (2) TO INITIATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS IN THE SCHOOL WHICH MAY BE DETERRENTS TO THE GROWTH OF JUVENILE CRIME; (3) TO DEVELOP AN INDICATION AS TO THE DEGREE THAT EDUCATION SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN CURRICULUM CHANGES, ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUBJECT AREAS TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF INCREASING PARTICIPATION BY JUVENILES IN THE DISRESPECT OF LAW AND ORDER AND IN SERIOUS CRIME; (4) TO STIMULATE AN INTEREST AND CONCERN IN THIS AREA OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION ON THE PART OF EDUCATORS, COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED CITIZENS.

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FOSTER CARE FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH DETERMINANTS IN THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A RE-SOCIALIZATION RESOURCE FOR YOUTHS ON AFTERCARE STATUS. CORRESPONDENT FREDERIC L. FAUST, ADMINISTRATOR, FOSTER CARE SERVICES, OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION, COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43223. INSTITUTIONS OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION, BUREAU OF JUVENILE PLACEMENT. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1, 1968.

THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A SPECIALIZED TREATMENT RESOURCE IN THE RE-SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF DELINQUENT YOUTH ON AFTER CARE STATUS IMPLIES A DIMENSION OF FOSTER CARE SERVICE ABOUT WHICH CURRENT KNOWLEDGE IS QUITE LIMITED. THIS DIMENSION RELATES SPECIFICALLY TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOSTER PARENTS AND FOSTER CARE FACILITIES THAT FACILITATE ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN DELINQUENT YOUTH ON AFTERCARE, CHANGES WHICH WOULD RESULT IN THE YOUTHS' SATISFACTORY SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONFORMITY PRESCRIBED BY LAW AND PREVAILING SOCIAL NORMS. THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THIS STUDY IS UPON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANTS IN THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A RE-SOCIALIZATION RESOURCE FOR YOUTH ON AFTERCARE, AND UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUMENTS OF MEASUREMENT WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE "MATCHING" OF THE TREATMENT NEEDS OF DELINQUENT YOUTH WITH THE FOSTER CARE FACILITIES AND FOSTER PARENTS WHICH CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY MEET THESE NEEDS. AS SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANTS IN THE APPROPRIATE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A SPECIALIZED TREATMENT RESOURCE FOR YOUTH ON AFTERCARE, THIS STUDY IS DESIGNED TO EXAMINE (1) CLINICAL DIAGNOSES LEADING TO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT; (2) ATTITUDES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH, COMMITTED TO STATE CARE, TOWARD FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT AS A PART OF THE TRAINING AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM; (3) ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF JUVENILE PAROLE OFFICERS RELATED TO THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A TREATMENT RESOURCE FOR YOUTH

UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION; (4) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOSTER PARENTS AND FOSTER CARE FACILITIES. THE METHODOLOGY INVOLVES SEVERAL RESEARCH DESIGNS WHICH NECESSARILY VARY WITH THE NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR DETERMINANTS.

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THE JUVENILE REVIEW BOARD. CORRESPONDENT MRS. DOROTHY C. ALLEN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, TOWN OF ENFIELD, THOMPSONVILLE, CONNECTICUT. INSTITUTIONS ENFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT, THOMPSONVILLE, CONNECTICUT; DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, CONNECTICUT; YALE UNIVERSITY. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 10, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 9, 1967.

THE ENFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, WILL IMPLEMENT A PROGRAM BUILT AROUND A NEW JUVENILE REVIEW BOARD COMPOSED OF RESPONSIBLE LAY PEOPLE AND PROFESSIONALS WHO HAVE A SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE JUVENILES OF THE COMMUNITY AND HAVE CLOSE CONTACT WITH THEM. IT WILL PROVIDE THE POLICE WITH AN INTERMEDIATE RESOURCE BETWEEN RELEASE OR REFERRAL TO COURT FOR THE DISPOSITION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. WITH THE HELP OF A CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST, THE REVIEW BOARD WILL FUNCTION AS A RESOURCE THROUGH WHICH MEDICAL AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS CAN BE SEPARATED, FAMILY STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES EVALUATED AND POSITIVE APPROACHES TO REMEDIAL ACTION DESIGNED. THROUGH THE HELP OF A YOUTH WORKER AND FAMILY-HOME CONSULTANT, EXISTING COMMUNITY AGENCIES WILL BE UTILIZED IN PROVIDING MEDICAL, VOCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES. AN ACTIVE EFFORT ALSO WILL BE MADE TO ALTER EXISTING SERVICES AND TO INSTITUTE NEW ONES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE NECESSITY TO REFER YOUNGSTERS TO JUDICIAL AGENCIES. AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THIS PROJECT IS THAT AT A TIME WHEN SOME POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE RESISTING INVOLVEMENT OF NON-POLICE PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES IN POLICE AFFAIRS, THE ENFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT IS SEEKING TO DEVELOP AND INCORPORATE INTO THEIR POLICIES AND PRACTICES EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. THIS PROJECT WILL EXPLORE AND DEFINE NEW POLICE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO YOUTH. NOT ONLY WILL CIVILIANS REVIEW ALL DECISIONS OF POLICEMEN REGARDING DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES, BUT A SYSTEM OF FEEDBACK BETWEEN REVIEW BOARD, YOUTH WORKER, FAMILY WORKER AND POLICEMAN IS EXPECTED TO MODIFY THE KINDS OF DECISIONS POLICEMEN MAKE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE. SIMILARLY THIS FEEDBACK SYSTEM IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE ALL PARTICIPANTS WITH GREATER INSIGHTS INTO YOUTHFUL ATTITUDES AND NEEDS AND A SOUND BASIS FOR PLANNING ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES. THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM, AFFECTING COMMUNITY ATTITUDES, MODIFYING THE DECISIONS OF POLICE AND MOBILIZING NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR YOUTH WILL BE EVALUATED.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PROTECTION PILOT PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT SHELDON FELDMAN, ATTORNEY, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20580. INSTITUTIONS FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. DATES BEGAN JUNE, 1965. CONTINUING.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO UNCOVER DECEPTIVE PRACTICES WHICH PARTICULARLY AFFECT THE URBAN POOR IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO DECEPTION IN THE EXTENTION OF RETAIL CREDIT. STANDARD FTC PROCEDURES ARE USED, CONSISTING OF PROCESSING COMPLAINTS FROM CONSUMERS AND OTHERS; INVESTIGATING THE COMPANY; AND ISSUING A COMPLAINT CHARGING THE COMPANY WITH VIOLATION OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT. THE PROCEEDINGS ARE ADMINISTRATIVE IN NATURE AND THE AIM IS TO OBTAIN A CEASE AND DESIST ORDER WHICH, IF ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION, MAY BE ENFORCEABLE IN THE COURTS.

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ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION CENTER. CORRESPONDENT EDWARD L. DOWD, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS, ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1200 CLARK AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63103. OTHER PERSONNEL DAVID J. PITTMAN; JOSEPH B. KENDIS; LAURA E. ROOT; FRANK MATEKER; MICHAEL LASKI. INSTITUTIONS ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT; WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 30, 1967.

THE ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION CENTER IS A DEMONSTRATION DETOXIFICATION FACILITY FOR PERSONS TAKEN INTO POLICE CUSTODY FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS. AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ARREST, JAIL AND PROSECUTION, IT OFFERS MEDICAL CARE, THERAPY, COUNSELING AND REFERRALS.

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A NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT. CORRESPONDENT PHILIP ENNIS, NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5720 A. WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60637. OTHER PERSONNEL PETER H. ROSSI. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, NOVEMBER, 1966.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO PROVIDE ACCURATE NATIONWIDE ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT, NATURE AND COSTS OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION. THE DESIGN CALLS FOR A SCREENING INTERVIEW WITH A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 10,000 AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS; THE OBJECT IS TO DISCOVER INSTANCES OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. FOR THE ESTIMATED 20 PERCENT RATE OF SUCH VICTIMIZATION (BASED ON EARLIER PRE-TESTING STUDIES), AN INTENSIVE INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE ESTIMATED 2,000 VICTIMS TO DISCOVER THE DETAILS OF THEIR MISADVENTURE, INCLUDING HOW OFTEN IT WAS REPORTED TO THE POLICE, THE REASONS WHY IT WAS NOT SO REPORTED, THE EXTENT OF HARM, DAMAGE OR LOSS, BOTH MONETARILY AND IN MORE PERSONAL TERMS, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE VICTIM KNEW ABOUT AND PARTICIPATED IN THE JUDICIAL OUTCOME OF THE MATTER. FOR THE VICTIMS AND FOR A SAMPLE OF 1,500 RANDOMLY CHOSEN NON-VICTIMS SELECTED FROM THE SCREENING OPERATION, AN INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED CONCERNING THE RESPONDENT'S ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES WITH THE POLICE AND THE AGENCIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE PURPOSE HERE IS TO DESCRIBE THE GENERAL BASE OF SENTIMENTS AND VALUES UPON WHICH PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD THE POLICE AND COURTS RESTS. MORE ANALYTICALLY, THE STUDY ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN WHAT MAKES ONE PERSON A VICTIM OF CRIME BUT NOT ANOTHER, WHAT MAKES SOME PEOPLE PRONE TO PARTICULAR KINDS OF VICTIMIZATION AND NOT OTHERS.

AND FINALLY, WHAT DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICE AND LAW GENERALLY CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMIZATION.

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SOME MEASURES OF EGO-STRENGTH AND SELF-CONCEPT BEFORE AND AFTER PLASTIC RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY. CORRESPONDENT ROBERT S. JONES, PSYCHOLOGIST, HAMILTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, 2020 AUBURN AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, 45219. OTHER PERSONNEL LEO MUNICK; JACK LONGACRE; ROBERT WOOD. INSTITUTIONS HAMILTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT; THE CHRIST HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI, OHIO. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1968.

THE EFFECTS OF PLASTIC SURGERY UPON THE EGO-STRENGTH AND SELF-CONCEPT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WILL BE EVALUATED. SUBJECTS ARE MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS BETWEEN 12 AND 18 WHO ARE IN NEED OF PLASTIC RECONSTRUCTION AND ARE NEITHER PSYCHOTIC NOR FUNCTIONING WITH AN I.Q. OF LESS THAN 80. THE H-T-P, MMPI, BENDER-GESTALT AND BLACK'S ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO THE SUBJECTS ONE WEEK PRIOR TO SURGERY AND SIX WEEKS FOLLOWING FINAL APPLICATION OF SURGICAL PROCEDURE. FINDINGS TO DATE INDICATE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN EGO-STRENGTH AND SELF-CONCEPT FORMATION FOLLOWING PLASTIC RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY AS REFLECTED IN THE RESULTS OF H-T-P, BENDER-GESTALT AND BLACK'S ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST.

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SEMINAR FOR ILLINOIS PROSECUTORS. CORRESPONDENT PATRICK F. HEALY, PROJECT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION, 211 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60611. INSTITUTIONS NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN MARCH 27, 1967. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1967.

THE SEMINAR WAS DESIGNED TO TRAIN, EDUCATE AND ACQUAINT ILLINOIS PROSECUTORS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THEIR STATE AND THEIR SOLUTIONS SO THAT THEY MAY BE BETTER QUALIFIED TO DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND TO INSURE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FIFTY PROSECUTORS OR ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS PARTICIPATED. LEADING PROSECUTORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND JURISTS WITH SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE WILL ANALYZE AND EXPLAIN IN DETAIL VARIOUS PHASES OF THE PROSECUTOR'S WORK. SIMILAR SEMINARS FOR PROSECUTORS WILL BE HELD IN FOUR OTHER STATES.

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POLICE EXECUTIVE PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT NORMAN C. KASSOFF, POLICE TRAINING UNIT, PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 1319 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20036. INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, FEBRUARY 28, 1967.

THE POLICE EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS ARE PILOT PROJECTS DESIGNED TO SHOW THE FEASIBILITY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PREPARING AND EDUCATING POLICE AND MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES IN THE LATEST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS. A PROGRAM WAS RECENTLY CONDUCTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA USING

UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBERS. MAJOR AREAS COVERED IN THE COURSE WERE (1) FOUNDATIONS OF JUSTICE; (2) THE ENVIRONMENT - GROWTH AND CONFLICT (THE PLACE OF THE CITY IN SOCIETY, FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH, PLANNING AND PROBLEMS EXAMINED IN THE CONTEXT OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DISRUPTION OF SOCIAL GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS); (3) MAN'S INVOLVEMENT (FOUNDATIONS OF BEHAVIOR); (4) INDIVIDUALS IN GROUPS; (5) BASIC TOOLS (FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS FOR MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFECTIVENESS); (6) THE HUMAN TOOLS (CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS AND AMONG INDIVIDUALS); (7) BASIC CONCEPTS OF MANAGEMENT.

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REMEDIAL READING: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
CORRESPONDENT: CAPTAIN ELLSWORTH SMITH, C/O DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 1 WASHINGTON AVENUE, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. INSTITUTIONS: RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS; RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 1, 1968.

THIS PROJECT WILL TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DELINQUENCY IS RELATED TO SCHOOL FAILURE WHICH, IN TURN, IS CAUSED BY AN INABILITY TO READ WITH FACILITY. THE STUDY IS BEING DONE WITH 200 BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 12 TO 18 IN THE RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOLS. ONE HALF OF THE POPULATION IS GIVEN INTENSIVE REMEDIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL READING INSTRUCTION. A COMPARISON WILL BE MADE WITH THE POST-RELEASE ACTIVITIES OF THOSE NOT GIVEN THE INSTRUCTION.

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USE OF OPERANT TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF A SCHOOL-RESISTANT DELINQUENT BOY.
CORRESPONDENT: VERNON D. TYLER, JR., PH. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON. INSTITUTIONS: FORT WORDEN TREATMENT CENTER, WASHINGTON. DATES: BEGAN JUNE, 1964. COMPLETED APRIL, 1965.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO IMPROVE THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF A 16 YEAR OLD DELINQUENT BOY WITH AN I.Q. OF 108 COMMITTED FOR STEALING CARS. REPORTS STATED THE BOY FELT "DUMB" IN SCHOOL AND RESISTED IT. HIS DAILY AND WEEKLY SCHOOL GRADES WERE REINFORCED WITH TOKENS EXCHANGEABLE FOR "RENTING" A MATTRESS, PREFERRED CLOTHING AND CANTEEN GOODS. WITH REINFORCEMENT SEMESTER GRADES IMPROVED FROM .875 TO 3.00; TEACHERS REPORTED THE BOY WORKED HARD FOR TOKENS DESPITE HIS SCHOOL-RESISTANT ATTITUDE.

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RESEARCH-ACTION ON PREVENTION OF FAMILY DISORGANIZATION.
CORRESPONDENT: LUDWIG GEISMAR, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, 08900. INSTITUTIONS: RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1969.

THIS PROJECT WILL: (1) STUDY FAMILY ORGANIZATION BY LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF A SAMPLE OF YOUNG URBAN FAMILIES IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY; (2) PROVIDE MULTIFACETED SOCIAL WORK SERVICES TO FAMILIES SHOWING SIGNS OF DISORGANIZATION; (3) EVALUATE THE

EFFECTS OF SUCH SERVICES. A SAMPLE OF 600 FAMILIES DRAWN FROM A LIST OF MOTHERS UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE WHO GAVE BIRTH TO THEIR FIRST CHILDREN IN 1964 WILL BE RANDOMLY ALLOCATED TO ONE EXPERIMENTAL AND TWO CONTROL GROUPS. THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL SERVICES AND WILL BE INTERVIEWED BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER TREATMENT. METHODS OF INTERVENTION INCLUDE CASEWORK WITH PARENTS, EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, GROUP WORK AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE. THE ST. PAUL SCALE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING WILL BE USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION. INFORMATION WILL BE SECURED REGARDING EXPERIENCE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, OFFICIALLY REPORTED INSTANCES OF CRIME OR DELINQUENCY, INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOLISM.

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THE IMPACT OF TOKEN REINFORCEMENT ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT BOYS. CORRESPONDENT: VERNON O. TYLER, JR., PH. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, WESTERN STATE COLLEGE, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON. OTHER PERSONNEL: G. DUANE BROWN. INSTITUTIONS: FORT WORDEN TREATMENT CENTER, WASHINGTON. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY, 1965. COMPLETED AUGUST, 1965.

IN ORDER TO DEVELOP PROCEDURES FOR IMPROVING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, 13 TO 15 YEAR OLD BOYS WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO WATCH A TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAM. THE FOLLOWING MORNING TWO TEAM TEACHERS GAVE THE SS (N=15) A TEN-ITEM TRUE-FALSE TEST BASED ON CONTENT OF NEWS PROGRAM. TESTS WERE SCORED IMMEDIATELY AND EACH S WAS GIVEN A SHEET WITH HIS SCORE. AFTER SCHOOL, SS RETURNED TO THEIR LIVING UNIT FOR PAYMENT IN TOKENS (REDEEMABLE FOR CANDY, GUM, ETC.) WHICH WAS CONTINGENT ON TEST PERFORMANCE. THE GROUP SHOWED A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ($P=.006$) SUPERIORITY ON TEST PERFORMANCE DURING PERIODS WHEN PAYMENT WAS CONTINGENT ON TEST SCORE IN CONTRAST TO PERIODS WHEN PAYMENT WAS NOT CONTINGENT ON TEST PERFORMANCE.

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DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. CORRESPONDENT: KENNETH R. GERVAIS, DIRECTOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE, P. O. BOX 751, PORTLAND, OREGON, 97207. OTHER PERSONNEL: JARVIS FINLEY; MILFORD LYTLE; ALFRED SCHOENNAUER. INSTITUTIONS: PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE, OREGON; PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU, OREGON; MULTNOMAH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, OREGON. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 15, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 14, 1968.

THE PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE COMPREHENSIVE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSISTS OF THREE MAJOR PARTS. (1) THE UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM, IN ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION, IS FUNDED PRIMARILY BY THE COLLEGE. IT OFFERS YOUNG PEOPLE WISHING TO BECOME POLICE OFFICERS A LIBERAL EDUCATION WITH A B. S. DEGREE CONCENTRATING HEAVILY IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. EACH STUDENT COMPLETES 21 HOURS OF POLICE COURSES FOR A CERTIFICATE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. (2) RESEARCH PROJECTS IN POLICE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND TRAINING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY FACULTY RESEARCHERS WHO WILL UTILIZE INFORMATION DEVELOPED TO ESTABLISH NINE SHORT COURSES DEALING WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. (3) THESE SHORT COURSES AND THREE SEMINARS ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF LAW AND SOCIETY CONSTITUTE THE THIRD PART OF THE PROGRAM. THE COURSES

WILL ALSO ENCOURAGE POLICE OFFICERS TO COMPLETE THEIR FORMAL EDUCATION. THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THE EFFICACY OF USING AN URBAN COLLEGE AS A FOCAL POINT FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS DEALING WITH THE NUMEROUS PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT IS DESIGNED AS A REGIONAL EFFORT, SERVING NORTHERN OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGTON. THE PROGRAM HAS THE STRONG ENDORSEMENT AND WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION OF AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

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CLOSED CIRCUIT EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION POLICE TRAINING. CORRESPONDENT: E. FLEMING MASON, SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, BOX 1166, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION NETWORK. DATES: BEGAN APRIL, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH, 1968.

ONE HOUR POLICE TRAINING VIDEO TAPES WILL BE PRODUCED ONCE A MONTH AND SHOWN TO APPROXIMATELY 3,000 POLICE OFFICERS IN 60 PUBLIC SCHOOL LOCATIONS VIA CLOSED CIRCUIT EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION. THE SCHOOL SESSIONS WILL RUN TWO HOURS EACH WITH SELECTED GROUP LEADERS PRESENT TO DISTRIBUTE PRINTED TRAINING MATERIALS AND CONDUCT FOLLOW-UP LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS. THE 60 DISCUSSION LEADERS WILL ATTEND MONTHLY BRIEFING AND TRAINING SESSIONS AND PREVIEW EACH VIDEO TAPE. THE SYLLABUS INCLUDES: LAW OF ARREST, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MAGISTRATES, PROBABLE CAUSE, DUE PROCESS IN CRIMINAL INTERROGATION, EVIDENCE (COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION), CRIME SCENE SEARCHES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS, HUMAN RELATIONS, SEARCH OF THE PERSON, POLICE LINE-UPS AND COURTROOM BEHAVIOR. THE TRAINEES WILL BE OF ALL RANKS AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE. THERE WILL BE PARTICIPATION BY SPECIALISTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, THE FBI AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANTS. THE FILMS AND THE TEXTUAL MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR REPRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION.

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THE APPLICATION OF OPERANT TOKEN REINFORCEMENT TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF AN INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT. CORRESPONDENT: VERNON D. TYLER, JR., PH. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, WESTERN STATE COLLEGE, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOHN D. BURCHARD; DOREEN BEAZLEY; JERRY SIMPSON; DON R. SHUPE; G. DUANE BROWN; GEORGE EASTMAN; SARA BURCHARD; RUDOLPH BUSE; ALLEN HODGE; EDITH SMITH; LEW STREIT; RALPH GIGER; ROBERT BARNES; ROBERT HINTON; ROBERT MEYERS; FRED ANTROBUS; BEA BLEVINS; ERIC HOGGLUND. INSTITUTIONS: FORT WORDEN TREATMENT CENTER, PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, JANUARY, 1967.

THIS PILOT STUDY ASSUMES THAT IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IS IMPORTANT IN THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS AND THAT OPERANT CONDITIONING TECHNIQUES MAY BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO RAISE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE. IT DEALS WITH ONE SUBJECT, NICK, A 16 YEAR OLD BOY COMMITTED FOR STEALING CARS. HE IS SEEN AS VERBOSE, GLIB, MANIPULATIVE, ANGRY WITH AUTHORITY, "DELINQUENTLY IDENTIFIED," RESTLESS AND AGITATED. HE FEELS "DUMB" IN SCHOOL AND REBELS AGAINST IT. AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS EIGHT MONTH OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION IT WAS DECIDED TO TRY AN ACADEMIC REINFORCEMENT PROCEDURE. OTHER APPROACHES

WHICH HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY USED WITH THIS BOY HAD NOT PRODUCED ANY DESIRABLE CHANGES IN HIS BEHAVIOR. NICK ATTENDED CLASSES AND WAS PERMITTED TO PICK UP A DAILY GRADE SHEET IN HIS COTTAGE LIVING UNIT AND CARRY IT FROM CLASS TO CLASS RECEIVING GRADES FROM EACH TEACHER. LATER IN THE DAY HE WAS PAID TOKENS ACCORDING TO HIS GRADES. HE WAS GRADED ON THE BASIS OF HIS ACADEMIC EFFORT RATHER THAN HIS ACTUAL PERFORMANCE. DURING 30 WEEKS OF THIS STUDY NICK'S WEEKLY GRADE AVERAGE SHOWED A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT AND THEN A DECLINE. NICK'S SCHOOL GRADE RECORD PROVIDED SOMEWHAT BETTER EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PROGRAM. THESE DATA SHOW THAT HIS GRADE POINT AVERAGE RANGED FROM .60 TO 2.00 IN TWO SEMESTERS IN A CITY HIGH SCHOOL AND HIS FIRST TWO SEMESTERS OF TRAINING SCHOOL. FOLLOWING THE ONSET OF ACADEMIC REINFORCEMENT, HE SHOWED A NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT, RAISING HIS AVERAGE TO 2.75 AND THEN 3.00. IT IS CLEAR THAT TOKEN REINFORCEMENTS DID NOT COMPLETELY GOVERN THIS BOY'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE ALTHOUGH IT IS FELT THAT THE SYSTEM DID HAVE SOME IMPACT ON HIS GRADES. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THEY WOULD NOT HAVE IMPROVED MERELY BY STAYING IN THE INSTITUTION, GETTING BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH THE TEACHERS OR BY A CHANGE OF HEART. THIS BOY IS EXTREMELY RESISTANT TO EXHORTATION, TRADITIONAL THERAPIES, COTTAGE ROUTINE, ETC. AT THE END OF THE STUDY HE WAS STILL A CON ARTIST AND GENERALLY RESISTANT TO AUTHORITY, INCLUDING SCHOOL. IT IS FELT THAT THE TOKEN SYSTEM USED HERE DID MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN HIS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, ALTHOUGH NO GENERALIZATIONS ARE APPROPRIATE AT THIS TIME.

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EXPLORING THE USE OF OPERANT TECHNIQUES IN THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT BOYS. CORRESPONDENT: VERNON O. TYLER, JR., PH. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON. INSTITUTIONS: FORT WORDEN TREATMENT CENTER, PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON. DATES: BEGAN JUNE, 1964. COMPLETED MARCH, 1965.

THE EXPERIMENTER SOUGHT CONTROL OF MISBEHAVIOR AROUND THE POOL TABLE IN A TRAINING SCHOOL COTTAGE. SS WERE 15 BOYS, AGED 13-15, COMMITTED BY COURTS FOR AUTO THEFT, ASSAULT, "INCORRIGIBILITY," SEX OFFENSES, ETC. POOL TABLE MISBEHAVIOR INCLUDED BREAKING GAME RULES, THROWING THE POOL CUE, SCUFFLING, "KIBITZING" AND BOUNCING BALLS ON FLOOR. SITUATIONAL PRESSURES ALLOWED NO TIME TO RECORD OPERANT LEVEL OF MISBEHAVIOR. IN PHASE I, PUNISHMENT (7 WEEKS), MISBEHAVIOR RESULTED IN S BEING IMMEDIATELY CONFINED IN A "TIME OUT" ROOM FOR 15 MINUTES. IN PHASE II, NO PUNISHMENT (13 WEEKS), INSTEAD OF CONFINEMENT, S WAS VERBALLY REPRIMANDED WITH, "KNOCK IT OFF," "I'M WARNING YOU," ETC. IN PHASE III, (20 WEEKS), PUNISHMENT WAS RESUMED. STAFF RECORDED DATA WITH FAIR CONSISTENCY. SS' CUMULATIVE RECORDS SHOWED DECREASING RATES OF MISBEHAVIOR DURING PUNISHMENT AND RAPID RECOVERY DURING NO PUNISHMENT. THE CONCLUSION WAS THAT SWIFT, BRIEF CONFINEMENT WAS A USEFUL CONTROL DEVICE, BUT OBTAINING GREATER RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION AND GENERALIZATION TO OTHER SITUATIONS REMAIN TO BE STUDIED.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT AND ANOMIA. CORRESPONDENT: DR. EUGENE H. CZAJKOSKI, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, 32306.
OTHER PERSONNEL: KELVIN AVERBUCH. INSTITUTIONS:
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY; FLORIDA STATE PRISON, RAIFORD.
DATES: COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1966.

ANOMIA IS CONCEIVED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNTERPART OF ANOMIE. THE SROLE SCALE WAS USED TO MEASURE THE DIFFERENTIAL ANOMIA LEVELS OF INMATES AT FLORIDA STATE PRISON IN RAIFORD. INMATES WITH LONG SENTENCES WHO HAD BEEN IN THE INSTITUTION A RELATIVELY SHORT TIME WERE COMPARED WITH LONG-TERM INMATES WHO HAD BEEN IN THE INSTITUTION A LONG TIME. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT A PERIOD OF LENGTHY INCARCERATION WOULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE ANOMIA LEVELS OF LONG-TERM INMATES. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SAMPLE GROUPS WAS FOUND UNDER BOTH CHI-SQUARE AND T-TEST ANALYSIS. ALTHOUGH ITS SCOPE WAS LIMITED, THE STUDY SUGGESTS A MODEL FOR EVALUATING PRISON TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND IT RAISES THE IMPLICATION OF DIMINISHING TREATMENT RETURNS FROM PROTRACTED CONFINEMENT. IT IS REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT AS INSTITUTIONS SEEK TO REHABILITATE AND RESOCIALIZE INMATES, THEY ALSO SEEK TO REDUCE THE ANOMIA LEVELS OF INMATES. AN ADEQUATE MEASURE OF ANOMIA WOULD ALSO BE A MEASURE OF THE VALUE AND EFFICACY OF LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS.

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TREATMENT TYPES AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
CORRESPONDENT: PROFESSOR SHELDON GLUECK, OR DR. ELEANOR T. GLUECK, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, 3 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, 02138. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1963. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 31, 1968.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE GLUECK THREE-FACTOR SOCIAL PREDICTION TABLE DISCRIMINATES EFFECTIVELY AMONG THREE GROUPS OF DELINQUENTS AND IN TURN BETWEEN DELINQUENTS AND A CONTROL SAMPLE OF NON-DELINQUENTS, THIS IS NOW BEING USED AS A BASIS FOR EXPERIMENTING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOCI AMONG THESE THREE GROUPS: (1) HAVING A 1 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY; (2) ABOUT AN EVEN CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY AND NON-DELINQUENCY; (3) A 9 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY. THE SHARPNESS OF THE INSTRUMENT AS IT HAS DEVELOPED OVER THE YEARS IN THE COURSE OF THE GLUECK RESEARCHES MAKES THIS POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THERAPEUTIC GUIDELINES FEASIBLE. IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO CROSS-CORRELATE FINDINGS ON THE THREE GROUPS NOT ONLY AS REGARDS THEIR STATUS INITIALLY DESCRIBED IN UNRAVELING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BUT DURING PERIODS FROM AGE 17 TO 31, INCLUDING THEIR SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL HISTORY AND BEHAVIOR IN THE ARMED FORCES. AT THE PRESENT TIME AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE THROUGH THE PROGRAMMING OF THE DATA TO DETERMINE THE SUBGROUPS AMONG THE BOYS WHO ARE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A 9 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS PROJECT WILL FURNISH GUIDELINES TO CLINICIANS AND COMMUNITY PLANNERS AS TO THE ESSENTIAL FOCI OF TREATMENT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OF THESE VARIOUS GROUPS. PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN FROM THIS PROJECT ARE: GLUECK, S. & E. POTENTIAL JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CAN BE IDENTIFIED: WHAT NEXT? BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 4(3), 1964. GLUECK, S. & E. THE USES AND PROMISE OF PREDICTION DEVICES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, CONGRESS ISSUE, 1964. GLUECK, S. & E. VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT TYPES. (IN TWO PARTS) BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,

5(3); AND (4), 1965. GLUECK, E. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS AT 2-3 YEARS OF AGE (WITH COMMENT BY SHELDON GLUECK). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, 12(1), 1966; ABBREVIATED VERSION IN EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA, 6(3), 1966. GLUECK, E. A MORE DISCRIMINATIVE INSTRUMENT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS AT SCHOOL ENTRANCE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57(1), 1966. GLUECK, E. DISTINGUISHING DELINQUENTS FROM PSEUDODELINQUENTS. HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 36(2), 1966. GLUECK, S. & E. DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN DEPRESSED AREAS: SOME GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE ACTION. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, 2(3), 1966.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY CENTER: MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICIALS. CORRESPONDENT: VICTOR G. STRECHER, DIRECTOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY CENTER, SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. OTHER PERSONNEL: HUGH A. DONNELLY; DAVID J. PITTMAN. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE; ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1969.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY CENTER IS TO DEVELOP, THROUGH PROGRAMMED CONFERENCES, A SET POLICY AND PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS IN DEALING WITH MENTALLY ILL AND SOCIALLY DEVIANT PERSONS WHO COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE. SPECIFICALLY: ALCOHOLICS, SUICIDAL PERSONS, SEX DEVIANTS, NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND DRUG ABUSERS. THE CENTER WILL ALSO PROVIDE SCIENTIFICALLY VALID AND PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED TRAINING AND GUIDANCE TO POLICE POLICY MAKERS ON A CONTINUING BASIS DURING THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD OF FUNDING. THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROJECT WILL BE DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING THE CURRICULUM AND CONSTRUCTING ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR THE HANDLING OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A SERIES OF FIVE FOUR-DAY SEMINARS FOCUSING ON MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL CONCERN TO BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS AND POLICE POLICY MAKERS. TRAINING PROGRAMS BASED ON THE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND MODEL BUILDING SEMINARS WILL BE CONDUCTED DURING THE SECOND AND THIRD YEAR OF THE PROJECT. THE TRAINING PROGRAMS WILL BE OF 10 DAYS DURATION AND WILL BE LIMITED TO 25 POLICY MAKERS IN THE POLICE FIELD.

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COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT: RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DIVISION. CORRESPONDENT: DR. EDGAR W. BUTLER, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, 27514. OTHER PERSONNEL: JUSTUS TUCKER; C. E. CHERRY; MARVIN CUMMINS. INSTITUTIONS: NORTH CAROLINA FUND, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA; EXPERIMENT IN SELF-RELIANCE, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA; WINSTON-SALEM POLICE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA. DATES: BEGAN JUNE, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OF FIRST PHASE: JUNE, 1967.

THIS COMPONENT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT OF CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA INVOLVES EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNIT THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE

RESEARCH DESIGN. THE SELECTION OF OFFICERS. THE TRAINING PROGRAM. CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AS A RESULT OF THE PROGRAM AND ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES OF OFFICERS IN THE UNIT AND IN THE TARGET AREA POPULATION WILL BE STUDIED. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT SEE P 634, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 8.

0100040230999

NEW ENGLAND STATE POLICE STAFF COLLEGE. CORRESPONDENT: JOHN F. SHANLEY, NEW ENGLAND STATE POLICE STAFF COLLEGE, THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL, 1032 STATLER BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. INSTITUTIONS: NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY, FOSTER, RHODE ISLAND. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1967.

A COMBINED, COOPERATIVE COMMAND-AND-ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING SCHOOL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF SIX NEW ENGLAND STATES. FOUR FOUR-WEEK SESSIONS WILL BE OFFERED TO STATE POLICE PERSONNEL OF THE RANK OF SERGEANT AND ABOVE. EACH SESSION WILL ACCOMMODATE 30 MEN, 120 OF THE 293 PRESENTLY ELIGIBLE. THE GOAL IS TO DEVELOP STANDARDIZED CURRICULUM, AND ULTIMATELY, REGION-WIDE STANDARDS FOR ALL ASPECTS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. THE FACULTY WILL CONSIST OF SPECIALISTS FROM THE FORCES OF THE SEVERAL STATES. PERSONNEL FROM THE FBI, THE TREASURY, INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. THE SYLLABUS WILL INCLUDE ORGANIZATION, STAFF FUNCTIONS, POLICY, INTERNAL COMMUNICATION AND COMMAND, PLANNING AND SUPERVISION, POLICE AND HUMAN RELATIONS, TRAINING SUPERVISION AND HIGHWAY PATROL.

0100040231999

THE INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF ISLAM'S APPEAL TO LOW-STATUS DELINQUENTS. CORRESPONDENT: DANIEL P. CLARKE, SENIOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, WARWICK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WARWICK, NEW YORK, 10990. INSTITUTIONS: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ALBANY; WARWICK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, WARWICK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SPRING, 1967.

AN ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE TO ACHIEVE A NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT POLICY BASED ON CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE BROTHAER MOVEMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT PUERTO RICAN AND NEGRO BOYS. THE IES TEST AND THE CATTELL H.S.P.Q. WERE ADMINISTERED TO WHITE, PUERTO RICAN AND NEGRO DELINQUENTS, AGED 14 TO 15, COMMITTED TO THE WARWICK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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THE POLICE AND SEX-RELATED CRIME. CORRESPONDENT: THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, P. O. BOX 7126, ALBANY, NEW YORK. PERSONNEL: WILLIAM P. BROWN. INSTITUTIONS: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ALBANY; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, RESEARCH FOUNDATION, ALBANY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD AUGUST, 1966.

THIS IS A THREE-YEAR STUDY OF POLICE PROBLEMS WITH SEX-RELATED CRIMINALITY. THESE CRIMES ARE ASSUMED TO FALL

INTO THREE CATEGORIES: (1) SEX MOTIVATED OFFENSES IN WHICH THERE IS A VICTIM (RANGING FROM VERY SERIOUS ASSAULTS TO VOYEURISM OR EXHIBITIONISM); (2) SEX MOTIVATED ACTIONS ENGAGED IN WITH MUTUAL CONSENT (E.G., HOMOSEXUALITY, MOST JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES); (3) CRIMES WHICH EXPLOIT OR CATER TO THE SEX DRIVE IN OTHERS. LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SOURCES WILL BE EXPLORED. EXTENSIVE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS, SUPPLEMENTED BY QUESTIONNAIRES, WILL ATTEMPT TO EXPLORE POLICE PROBLEMS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN DEALING WITH THESE OFFENSES. EUROPEAN POLICE EXPERIENCE WILL ALSO BE STUDIED. RESULTS WILL BE INCORPORATED IN SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED PRACTICE.

0100040233999

A STUDY OF HALFWAY HOUSES FOR JUVENILE PAROLEES. CORRESPONDENT: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, STATE CAPITOL, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, 68509. PERSONNEL: KARA LEE EIKLEBERRY; JOHN HUMPAL; WILLIAM ETTINGER; JOHN GAGE; DONALD F. BEST; LOTUSNICHOLAS; MARJORIE MARLETTE; W. EARL DYER, JR.; SENATOR MARVIN E. STROMER; SENATOR CALISTA HUGHES. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS; NEBRASKA BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL; NEBRASKA GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL; NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE; NEBRASKA DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY, 1967.

IT IS FELT THAT BOYS RELEASED FROM THE NEBRASKA BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL WOULD HAVE A BETTER CHANCE FOR SUCCESS IF THEY WERE TO HAVE THE MINIMAL SUPERVISION UPON RELEASE PROVIDED BY A HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE COMMUNITY. AS YET, NO HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM EXISTS IN THE STATE. KEY NEBRASKANS, INCLUDING SENATORS, WILL STUDY HALFWAY HOUSE INSTALLATIONS FOR JUVENILES IN STATES WITH SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS. IT IS HOPED THAT AFTER SEEING SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS IN OPERATION, THEY WILL INTRODUCE LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS WHICH WILL MAKE SUCH A PROJECT POSSIBLE IN NEBRASKA.

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BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM: ADOLESCENT TO MATURITY. CORRESPONDENT: STARKE R. HATHAWAY, PROFESSOR AND DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL SCHOOL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, 55455. OTHER PERSONNEL: MARGARET TAYLOR; ELIO D. MONACHESI. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL SCHOOL. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, AUGUST 1966.

THIS PROGRAM BEGAN IN 1947 FOR ONE SAMPLE AND IN 1954 FOR A LARGER SAMPLE. THESE SAMPLES WERE MADE UP OF NINTH GRADE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM THE URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES OF MINNESOTA. (SEE P 728, VOL. 4, NO. 1.) THE NEARLY 14,000 CASES IN THE SAMPLES HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED UNTIL THE OLDER GROUP IS 34 AND THE LARGER YOUNGER GROUP IS ABOUT 27 YEARS OLD. SOME INFORMATION AND HOME ADDRESSES ARE AVAILABLE FOR MORE THAN 90 PERCENT OF THE CASES THROUGH 1965. THREE BOOKS AND VARIOUS ARTICLES HAVE ALREADY COME OUT BASED ON DATA TO AGE 19. THESE HAVE EMPHASIZED SCHOOL DROPOUT AND DELINQUENCY ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE INCLUDED MANY OTHER FINDINGS. IT IS NOW PROPOSED TO WORK UP THE DATA TO SHOW FURTHER PROGRESS THROUGH 1964 WHICH WILL YIELD EVIDENCE ON THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND THE DELINQUENTS. IT IS ALSO

PROPOSED TO STUDY THE LATER OUTCOMES OF GROUPS WITH VARIOUS TEENAGE MMPI PATTERNS. AN INTENSIVE SEARCH IS SUGGESTED TO FIND ERRANT MEMBERS OF THE SAMPLES AND TO FILL OUT FURTHER DATA ON OLD CASES. THIS PORTION OF THE PROGRAM IS PRESENTED AS A PRELUDE TO A FINAL INTENSIVE RESEARCH EFFORT PLANNED TO FOLLOW IN 1971 WHEN ADULT PATTERNS WILL BE WELL ESTABLISHED.

0100040991999

RESEARCH DEMONSTRATION WITH DEPENDENT MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES. CORRESPONDENT: DAVID WALLACE, PH. D., SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICINE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 21 AUDUBON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10032. INSTITUTIONS: CHEMUNG COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, NEW YORK; CHEMUNG COUNTY COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, ELMIRA, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 15, 1961. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1965.

THE PURPOSES OF THIS PROJECT WERE: (1) TO PROVIDE INTENSIVE CASEWORK IN THE CHEMUNG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, NEW YORK; (2) TO ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE FAMILY FUNCTIONING AMONG A SAMPLE OF 100 MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES; (3) TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTENSIVE CASEWORK SERVICES; (4) TO ANALYZE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVEMENT. DEMONSTRATION AND CONTROL GROUPS OF 50 CASES EACH WERE SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AFTER THE CASELOAD WAS STRATIFIED BY LENGTH OF COUNTY RESIDENCE, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DEPENDENCY SITUATION. THE SUCCESS OF INTENSIVE SERVICES WAS MEASURED BY CHANGES IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR, CARE AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, ECONOMIC PRACTICES, HOUSEHOLD PRACTICES, HEALTH CONDITION AND CARE, RELATIONSHIPS WITH CASEWORKER AND USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES.

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ARREST PROCEDURES STUDY. CORRESPONDENT: VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 30 EAST 39 STREET, NEW YORK INSTITUTIONS: VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, NEW YORK; NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, NOVEMBER, 1966.

THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS ASKED THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE TO STUDY THE METHODS USED IN ARREST PROCEDURES, INCLUDING THE EXAMINATION OF PROCEDURES USED FROM THE TIME A PRISONER IS BOOKED UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF HIS COURT APPEARANCE. THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING POLICEMEN SWEAR OUT COMPLAINTS AT THE STATION HOUSE AND HAVING THE PRISONER PRESENTED FOR ARRAIGNMENT BY A POLICE OFFICER WHO IS PERMANENTLY ASSIGNED TO A COURT FOR THAT PURPOSE WILL BE STUDIED. THE SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL RECORDS WILL BE SPEEDED UP BY USING A FACSIMILE DEVICE TO TRANSMIT FINGERPRINTS TO HEADQUARTERS. THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF PRISONERS AT STATION HOUSES WILL ALSO BE STUDIED. THE COOPERATION OF THE COURTS WILL BE SOUGHT IN STAGGERING COURT CALENDARS TO REDUCE WAITING TIME. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS ENDORSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A 24 HOUR ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS IN THE COURTS. THE STUDY WILL INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF CENTRALLY LOCATED DETENTION FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WHICH WOULD RELIEVE THE POLICE OF CUSTODIAL CARE OF PRISONERS. THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS IN A QUICKER, MORE EFFICIENT MANNER WILL ALSO BE EXAMINED. A SIMPLE MODEL COMPLAINT FORM WILL BE

DEVELOPED. OTHER DEPARTMENT FORMS USED IN THE ARREST PROCESS WILL BE REVIEWED AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, WILL BE CONSOLIDATED WITH FORMS BEING USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICES. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMPUTER SYSTEM WILL BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ARREST PROCESS.

0100040993999

STUDIES IN PERSONALITY: A BIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH TO PROBLEMS OF HUMAN ADAPTATION IN MODERN SOCIETY. CORRESPONDENT: CARL W. RAMFALK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ONSKEHEMSGATAN 43, V. BANDHAGEN, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS: GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. DATES: BEGAN 1959. CONTINUING.

FOUR HYPOTHETICAL CONSTRUCTS OF A THEORY OF PERSONALITY ARE DEFINED WITHIN A BIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FRAME OF REFERENCE. THREE OF THE CONSTRUCTS ARE BASED ON AN EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION IN WHICH OBJECTIVE OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE AND A SCALING PROCEDURE IS UTILIZED, KEEPING COGNITIVE FACTORS CONSTANT. CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE GENESIS OF NORMAL OR DEVIATING DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALE PERSONALITY ARE DEDUCED AND CONFIRMED. AN ACCOUNT OF THIS STUDY APPEARS IN THE SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, 4, 174-224, 1963. ANOTHER REPORT WAS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN THE SAME JOURNAL IN 1966. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =184.)

0100040994999

CLIENTELE RESEARCH PROJECT CONCERNING PUPILS AT THE STATE YOUTH WELFARE SCHOOLS. CORRESPONDENT: KURT GORDAN, PSYCHOLOGIST, KLG. SOCIALSTYRELSEN, FACK, STOCKHOLM 1, SWEDEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: NILS OLOV NAS. INSTITUTIONS: SWEDISH SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD; STATE SOCIAL DEPARTMENT; STATE RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL, 1966.

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF EVERY SECOND PUPIL ENLISTED IN THE SWEDISH STATE YOUTH WELFARE SCHOOLS IN 1964. DATA GATHERED INCLUDE THE PUPIL'S BACKGROUND, DEVELOPMENT BEFORE ENLISTMENT IN THE SCHOOL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC REPORTS AND OBSERVATIONS OF BEHAVIOR DURING WORK AND LEISURE TIME WHILE IN THE WELFARE SCHOOLS. THE 475 SUBJECTS WERE MALES AND FEMALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 23. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =172.)

0100040995999

EFFECTS OF SWEDISH LEGISLATION CONCERNING DRUNKEN DRIVING. CORRESPONDENT: HANS KLETTE, ASSISTANT RESEARCH FELLOW, FACULTY OF LAW, LUNDS UNIVERSITY, WARHOLMSVAG 8 B, LUND, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS: THE SWEDISH TRAFFIC

SECURITY COUNCIL; THE SWEDISH COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN 1960. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

THIS LONG TERM RESEARCH PROJECT WILL STUDY THE EFFECTS OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ON DRUNKEN DRIVING BEHAVIOR AMONG THE NORMAL DRIVING POPULATION: (1) THE LEGAL NORM; (2) THE GROUP NORM; (3) AUTHORITY - BEHAVIOR; (4) PERCEPTION OF AUTHORITY; (5) PERCEPTION OF THE LEGAL NORM; (6) PERCEPTION OF THE GROUP NORM; (7) OTHER SELECTED SOCIAL FACTORS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =176.)

0100040996999

SWEDISH NARCOTIC CRIMINALITY 1954-1965. CORRESPONDENT: INGEMAR REXED, RESEARCH FELLOW, SKOMAKARGATAN 28, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: HANNA DANEFJALL. INSTITUTIONS: THE GOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, SWEDEN; EMIL HEYNE'S FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1, 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TWOFOLD: TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE SENTENCING PRACTICES OF THE COURT IN NARCOTIC CASES; AND TO GIVE A CRIMINOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE PERSON WHO COMMITS THIS TYPE OF OFFENSE. THE PERSONAL BACKGROUNDS OF 800 CONVICTED NARCOTIC OFFENDERS WILL BE ANALYZED USING COURT DOCUMENTS AND VARIOUS PUBLIC REGISTERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =185.)

0100040997999

THE EFFECT OF GROUP COUNSELING IN AN INSTITUTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. CORRESPONDENT: BENGT BORJESON, RESEARCH LECTURER, GLANSHAMMARSGATAN 47, BANDHAGEN, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS: THE GOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, SWEDEN; THE SWEDISH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; THE SWEDISH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1968.

THE POSSIBILITY OF USING GROUP COUNSELING AS A TREATMENT METHOD IN A SWEDISH INSTITUTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WILL BE EXPLORED. ANOTHER AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO DECIDE WHETHER THE GROUP COUNSELING METHOD IS A GOOD INSTRUMENT FOR STARTING MORE GENERAL CHANGES IN THE INSTITUTION. GROUP-LEADER MEETINGS ARE SEEN AS IMPORTANT CENTERS FOR EFFECTING CHANGES OF ATTITUDES AMONG THE PERSONNEL. THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN THE INSTITUTION WILL ALSO BE ANALYZED. STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES WILL BE UTILIZED. A FACTOR ANALYSIS WILL BE MADE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES USED AND A CONTENT ANALYSIS WILL BE MADE OF INTERVIEW DATA. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =180.)

0100040998999

A SOCIO-MEDICAL STUDY OF DRUG ADDICTS KNOWN TO THE STOCKHOLM POLICE. CORRESPONDENT: NILS BEJEROT. SUNNERDAHL SVAGEN 13, BROMMA, SWEDEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: GUNNAR INGHE. INSTITUTIONS: ROYAL SWEDISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE; ROYAL SWEDISH MINISTRY FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS; SWEDISH COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH; UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA, INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY; THE SOCIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTIONEN, KAROLINSKA INSTITUTE, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. DATES: BEGAN 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

TWO HUNDRED-FIFTY DRUG OFFENDERS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, CONSECUTIVELY DETAINED AT THE CENTRAL DETENTION JAILS IN STOCKHOLM WILL BE COMPARED WITH AN EQUAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS WITH NO RECORD OF DRUG ABUSE. THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF THE DRUG OFFENDERS WILL BE STUDIED BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH NARCOTICS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIMINALITY WILL BE EXAMINED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =175.)

0100040999999

A SOCIO-MEDICAL STUDY OF THE VENEREAL PATIENTS IN STOCKHOLM 1966. CORRESPONDENT: NILS GUSTAVSSON. RESEARCH ASSISTANT, SOCIALMEDICINSKA INSTITUTIONEN, ST. GORANS SJUKHUS, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: GUNNAR INGHE; EVA COLLEN. INSTITUTIONS: THE SOCIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTION; KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET; STATE COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1966. CONTINUING.

INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN STOCKHOLM WITH PERSONS INFECTED WITH VENEREAL DISEASE DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF 1966. INFORMATION WILL BE GATHERED ABOUT THE PATIENT'S SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT. A SPECIAL STUDY WILL BE MADE OF THE EFFECTS OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION (LEX VENERIS) IN RELATION TO INDIVIDUAL CASES. A TREATMENT PROJECT IS ALSO BEING PLANNED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =174.)

0100040204999

WISCONSIN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM STUDY. CORRESPONDENT: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH, MADISON, WISCONSIN, 53702. PERSONNEL: ROLAND E. MCCAULEY; JOHN G. STODDARD; JOHN H. FERSTL; DONALD E. CLARK; BARBARA L. CROWN. INSTITUTIONS: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, INSTITUTION SERVICES; WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN JULY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY, 1968.

THIS STUDY HAS A TWOFOLD PURPOSE TO EXAMINE THE CRITERIA USED BY THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS IN THE SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS FOR ITS WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM AND TO ASSESS EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES WHILE ON THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM. DESPITE CLOSE SCRUTINY BY THE

CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEES, SOME INMATES SELECTED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM WILL FAIL TO ADJUST. THE FAILURES WILL BE STUDIED TO DISCOVER CRITICAL FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING INMATES FOR PARTICIPATION IN WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. DATA DESCRIPTIVE OF INMATE EXPERIENCE WHILE PARTICIPATING IN WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS WILL BE EXAMINED FOR SUCH INFORMATION AS INMATE ADJUSTMENT ON THE JOB, AMOUNT OF MONEY EARNED AND DISBURSEMENT OF MONIES EARNED. ALL INMATES SELECTED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, WHICH STARTED APRIL 1, 1966, WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. DATA GATHERING WILL BECOME A REGULAR PART OF THE CORRECTIONS STATISTICAL REPORTING SYSTEM. INMATES FROM ALL FIVE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WILL TAKE PART. TWO PRE-CODED QUESTIONNAIRES WILL BE USED TO OBTAIN DATA. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE STAFF AND THEN SENT TO THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH FOR TABULATION AND ANALYSES OF DATA. CLASSIFICATION ADMINISTRATORS AND BUREAU OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL WILL COLLABORATE IN PERIODIC STUDIES WHICH WILL BE DESIGNED TO REVEAL WHICH INMATE CHARACTERISTICS CONTRIBUTE TO SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ADJUSTMENT ON WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS.

0100040205999

PRICE-PROGRAM RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS
 PHASE II - JUVENILE MALE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
 EFFECTIVENESS. CORRESPONDENT WISCONSIN DIVISION OF
 CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH, MADISON, WISCONSIN,
 53702. PERSONNEL JACK PETERS; ROBERT SCHNEYER; ROBERT
 BENSON; GARY JOHNSON; BERNARD CESNICK; GARY HUTH; CHARLES
 ELVERT; EUGENE MUENCH; STAN RIES; MICHAEL CAMPBELL; DAVID
 RYAN. INSTITUTIONS WISCONSIN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL
 INSTITUTION; WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTION, BUREAU OF
 RESEARCH; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
 SOCIAL WORK, MADISON, WISCONSIN. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER,
 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

PROGRAM RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (PRICE) IS
 A SERIES OF WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTION'S
 COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES OF THE WISCONSIN DIVISION OF
 CORRECTION'S MAJOR PROBLEMS. THE FIRST PHASE OF PRICE
 WAS CONCERNED WITH ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE
 EXPERIENCES. THE SECOND PHASE, "JUVENILE MALE
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION EFFECTIVENESS," WILL DEAL WITH
 THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EXPERIENCES OF MALE JUVENILES
 RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. THE
 SPECIFIC GOALS OF THE SECOND PHASE ARE (1) TO PROVIDE
 AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF CASE MOVEMENT AND PERSONALITY
 CHANGES AMONG JUVENILES RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN'S
 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MEASURING THE LEVEL
 OF ADJUSTMENT SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INCARCERATION AND ONE
 YEAR FOLLOWING RELEASE; (2) TO STUDY THE POST-
 INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT OF
 JUVENILES IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF TIME
 INSTITUTIONALIZED; THE PLACE OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION; THE
 TYPES OF PROGRAMS ENGAGED IN WHILE INSTITUTIONALIZED; THE
 NATURE OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SITUATION; THE JUVENILE
 EXPERIENCE ON RELEASE; AND THE RESPONSE OF THE JUVENILE
 TO SUPERVISION ON AFTER-CARE; (3) TO EVALUATE THE
 ADEQUACY OF PRESENT PROCEDURES IN REVEALING CHANGE OVER
 TIME AND REVEALING GENUINE ADJUSTMENT OF JUVENILES. THE
 MAJOR HYPOTHESES ARE (1) POSITIVE CASE AND PERSONALITY
 MOVEMENT AMONG JUVENILES RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN'S MALE
 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY
 RELATED TO, AND HENCE PREDICTED BY, CERTAIN DEMOGRAPHIC

TRAITS OF THE JUVENILE, SUCH AS AGE, RACE AND RURAL OR URBAN BACKGROUND, KNOWN AT THE TIME OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION. (2) THE MORE SERIOUSLY CRIMINAL AND PERSISTENT THE JUVENILE'S CONDUCT WHICH LED TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION, THE POORER HIS ADJUSTMENT TO AFTERCARE. (3) THE LONGER HIS INSTITUTIONAL STAY AND THE LESS HIS PARTICIPATION IN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP COUNSELING WHILE IN THE INSTITUTION, THE POORER HIS ADJUSTMENT ON AFTERCARE. SUBJECTS FOR THIS STUDY WILL BE ALL FIRST RELEASES FROM WISCONSIN'S MALE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1965 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1965. INFORMATION WILL BE GATHERED FROM CORRECTIONAL IBM FILES, REPORT OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO WISCONSIN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, REPORT ON YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CASE CLOSING SUMMARY, REPORT OF OFFENDERS WHOSE FIELD SUPERVISION IS REVOKED. A SCHEDULE FOR SECURING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CARD FILES WILL BE DEVELOPED AND PRE-TESTED FOR INTER-RATES RELIABILITY. THE MAIN PART OF THE SCHEDULE WILL MEASURE THE JUVENILE'S LEVEL OF ADJUSTMENT SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INCARCERATION AND ONE YEAR AFTER HIS RELEASE ON PAROLE. THERE WILL ALSO BE SOME MEASURE OF HIS ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO THE PLACE AND LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION, THE TYPE OF PROGRAMS AND TREATMENT IN WHICH HE WAS INVOLVED AND HIS ADJUSTMENT TO AFTERCARE.

0100040206999

ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL POLICEMAN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY TRAINING PROJECT IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN W. J. COUPERTHWATE, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 300 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT; LEADERSHIP RESOURCES, INC., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. DATES BEGAN JULY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S FIELD OPERATIONS PERSONNEL WILL BE GIVEN 24 HOURS OF INSTRUCTION IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. THE COURSE, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN TO 1,000 MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, WILL UTILIZE A VARIETY OF TEACHING TECHNIQUES AND DEVICES. THE PROJECT INCLUDES A DESIGN PHASE AND STAGING OF TWO PILOT EFFORTS WHICH WILL PRECEDE THE COURSE.

0100040207999

COMPREHENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM AND EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTRUCTION FOR ALL LEVELS OF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN W. J. COUPERTHWATE, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 300 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. DATES BEGAN JUNE, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

THIS PROJECT WILL SUPPLEMENT THE CURRENT METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM WITH A COMPREHENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROJECT FOR ALL LEVELS OF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. TRAINING WILL INCLUDE EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR 40 SELECTED COMMAND OFFICERS, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY TRAINING FOR 340 OFFICERS AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR ALL PERSONNEL (2,500 OFFICERS).

01000402C8999

DEVELOPMENTAL WORK FOR COMPUTER-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEM TO SERVICE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA. CORRESPONDENT JERRY V. WILSON, DEPUTY CHIEF, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 300 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT; METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS. DATES BEGAN MAY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY, 1969.

A COMPUTER-BASED POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE WASHINGTON AREA WILL BE DEVELOPED AND PUT INTO OPERATION BY LATE 1969. EXTENSIVE FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND PLANNING RESEARCH DURING THE EARLY PHASE OF THE PROJECT WILL DETERMINE THE RELATIVE MERITS OF AUTOMATED V. MANUAL CAPABILITIES. THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COMPUTER SYSTEMS IN OPERATION OR UNDER DEVELOPMENT WILL BE COMPARED IN REGARD TO NAME, MOTOR VEHICLE, STOLEN PROPERTY, CRIMINAL HISTORY, MODUS OPERANDI, PERSONAL PROFILE AND FINGERPRINT INDEX FILES. MANAGEMENT, COMMAND AND CONTROL AND MESSAGE SWITCHING NEEDS AND CAPABILITIES WILL BE DETERMINED.

01000402C9999

FOUR PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU; VEHICLE SUPPLEMENTATION AND REMARKING TO INCREASE PATROL EFFECTIVENESS AND MOBILITY; CONVERTER RADIO RECEIVER EQUIPMENT FOR CARS OF OFF-DUTY POLICE OFFICERS; LIMITED EXPERIMENTAL USE OF MOTOR SCOOTERS IN PATROL AND TACTICAL OPERATIONS. CORRESPONDENT JERRY V. WILSON, DEPUTY CHIEF, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 300 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY, 1967.

(1) A POLICE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU WILL BE SET UP AND WILL SERVE AS A MODEL FOR A LARGE CITY INTERNAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH MECHANISM. IT WILL PROVIDE A MAJOR TOOL FOR THE EVALUATION OF OTHER PROJECTS. (2) VEHICLE SUPPLEMENTATION AND REMARKING IS A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF INCREASED PATROL MOBILITY AND VISIBILITY. (3) PORTABLE MONITORING UNITS WILL BE DEVELOPED OR ADAPTERS INSTALLED FOR USE BY OFF-DUTY OFFICERS TO TEST THE EFFECT OF INCREASED LOW-COST COVERAGE. (4) THE USE OF PATROLING MOTOR SCOOTERS IS AN EXPERIMENT IN GENERAL TACTICAL FORCE UTILIZATION.

0100040210999

STUDY OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS AND METHODS FOR CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION. CORRESPONDENT JOHN WHITTIER, ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC., ACORN PARK, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, 02140. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. DATES BEGAN JUNE, 1966. COMPLETED OCTOBER, 1966.

THE EFFORTS OF LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES TO CONTROL AND SUPPRESS ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN DRUGS WILL BE DELINEATED. AN ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION WILL BE MADE OF ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS, FROM ULTIMATE ORIGINS THROUGH PROCESSING AND FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION TO THE ULTIMATE USER. PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE PHARMACOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENTS WHICH WOULD AFFECT LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES WILL BE REVIEWED. RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE FOR CHANGES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES WHICH MAY APPEAR TO BE DESIRABLE. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE APPRAISED.

0100040211999

CRIMES CN THE PRAIRIE AN ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN NORTH CENTRAL STATES, 1958-1965. CORRESPONDENT WALTER A. LUNDEN, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, 204 EAST HALL, AMES, IOWA, 50010. INSTITUTIONS IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. COMPLETED JANUARY 1, 1967.

STATISTICS WERE GATHERED CN CRIMES, CRIMINAL CASES, COMMITMENTS, PRISONERS, RELEASES AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES DURING 1958 THROUGH 1965.

0100040212999

THE POSITION OF THE HOMOSEXUAL IN THE NETHERLANDS. CORRESPONDENT DR. C. VAN EMDE BOAS, STADIONWEG 80, AMSTERDAM - Z, NETHERLANDS. DATES BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED 1966.

THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE HOMOSEXUAL IN THE NETHERLANDS IS ANALYZED.

0100040213999

PORNOGRAPHY. CORRESPONDENT DR. C. VAN EMDE BOAS, STADIONWEG 80, AMSTERDAM - Z, NETHERLANDS. DATES BEGAN 1965. COMPLETED 1966.

PORNOGRAPHY CAN BE CONSIDERED A CONSEQUENCE OF AN ANTI-SEXUAL SOCIETY WHERE EROTIC ART HAS DEGENERATED INTO PORNOGRAPHY. PORNOGRAPHY IN ITSELF IS HARMLESS FROM THE PSYCHOHYGIENIC POINT OF VIEW. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND PORNOGRAPHIC SITUATIONS IS STRESSED.

0100040214999

"CHILDREN IN TROUBLE, CHILDREN WITH TROUBLES" A STUDY OF DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. CORRESPONDENT CHARLES L. NEWMAN, CENTER FOR POLICE AND CORRECTION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA, 16802. INSTITUTIONS FISCAL COURT, FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. DATES BEGAN APRIL, 1964. COMPLETED MAY, 1966.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT AND OTHER CHILDREN, WITH THE VIEW OF REORGANIZATION FOR EFFICIENT OPERATION OF SERVICES. AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS, LOCAL GROUPS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS WERE INTERVIEWED AND RECORDS AND REPORTS ANALYZED. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT A CENTRAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCY BE ORGANIZED WHICH WOULD BRING ALL CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INTO A SINGLE DEPARTMENT UNDER A MERIT SYSTEM. MOST OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED.

0100040215999

THE PROBATION ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF BALTIMORE. CORRESPONDENT PAUL C.

WOLMAN, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION, 301 W. PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 21201. OTHER PERSONNEL ROBERT E. FARBER; JEROME ROBINSON; GERTRUDE L. NILSSON; HARRY E. SHELLEY; EUGENE C. JUBILEE; JOSEPH ALTOPIEDI; JASPER R. CLAY, JR. INSTITUTIONS MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION; MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE; BALTIMORE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT; MUNICIPAL COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1965. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO EDUCATE AND REHABILITATE PROBATIONERS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF ALCOHOLISM AND BECAME INVOLVED WITH THE LAW BECAUSE OF THEIR DRINKING PROBLEM. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE (1) TO PROVIDE THE PROBATIONERS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO EVALUATE THEIR PERSONAL SITUATION AND DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER OR NOT THEY NOW HAVE OR ARE DEVELOPING A PROBLEM IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL; (2) TO MOTIVATE THOSE PERSONS WITH A DRINKING PROBLEM TO SEEK ASSISTANCE AND GUIDANCE; (3) TO AID IN THE PREVENTION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THIS PROBLEM; (4) TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCES OF HELP IN THE COMMUNITY AND HOW TO GET THIS HELP; (5) TO PROVIDE CASEWORK AND GROUP WORK SERVICES TO THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND/OR HIS FAMILY. A SOCIAL WORKER AND A PROBATION AGENT CONDUCT WEEKLY GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS, WITH A VIEW TOWARD MOTIVATING THE PROBATIONERS TO INITIATE BEHAVIOR CHANGES AND BECOME RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS. IN ADDITION TO THE GROUP COUNSELING, THE AGENT ALSO ASSISTS THE PROBATIONERS IN FINDING HOMES, OBTAINING JOBS AND SOLVING FAMILY OR PERSONAL PROBLEMS; HE ALSO CONDUCTS INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE COURT. THE SOCIAL WORKER AND AGENT WORK TOGETHER IN FORMULATING A PLAN OF TREATMENT BASED ON THE INDIVIDUAL'S NEEDS. FAMILIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS. FROM SEPTEMBER, 1965 TO SEPTEMBER, 1966, 29 MALES AND THREE FEMALES WERE ENROLLED IN THE UNIT. TWO ABSCONDED AND THREE HAD THEIR PROBATION REVOKED. RESULTS TO DATE INDICATE THAT MANY PROBATIONERS ARE RE-EVALUATING THEIR PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED TO A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER THROUGH THEIR EXPERIENCES WITH THIS PROGRAM.

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PARDON STUDY OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION. CORRESPONDENT PAUL C. WOLMAN, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION, 301 WEST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 21201. INSTITUTIONS MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION. DATES BEGAN JULY 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1966.

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY WAS MADE TO ASCERTAIN RECORDS OF CONVICTIONS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE GRANTED CLEMENCY BY THE GOVERNOR FROM 1953 THROUGH JUNE, 1966. THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO CASES WERE CHECKED WITH ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES. THE STUDY DISCLOSED THAT 211 WERE NEVER ARRESTED OR INVOLVED IN MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, NOR HAD THEY PURCHASED FIREARMS. SIXTY-SEVEN WERE CONVICTED ONLY OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. ELEVEN WERE ARRESTED BUT FOUND "NOT GUILTY." TWENTY-EIGHT WERE CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANORS OR GIVEN PROBATION BEFORE VERDICT; ONLY THREE WERE CONVICTED OF FELONIES. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES, 69.9 PERCENT RECEIVED NO CONVICTIONS, 90.4 PERCENT RECEIVED NO CONVICTIONS OTHER THAN MOVING TRAFFIC

VIOLATIONS, 8.7 PERCENT WERE CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANORS AND 0.9 PERCENT WERE CONVICTED OF FELONIES.

0100040217999

PAROLEES RESTORED TO PAROLE WHILE AT LARGE.
CORRESPONDENT GEORGE F. DENTON, CHIEF, OHIO ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY, 427 CLEVELAND AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43215. OTHER PERSONNEL NICK GATZ; EARL R. SCHAEFFER. INSTITUTIONS OHIO ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1966. CONTINUING.

A FOLLOW-UP STUDY IS DONE ON EVERY PAROLEE WHO HAS ABSCONDED, BEEN DECLARED A PAROLE VIOLATOR AND WAS LATER LOCATED AND RESTORED TO PAROLE WHILE AT LARGE. THE PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF THESE CASES IS EVALUATED SIX MONTHS AND A YEAR AFTER RESTORATION. EARLY RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE SUCCESS RATE OF THOSE RESTORED TO PAROLE IS LOWER THAN THE RATE FOR ALL PAROLEES.

0100040218999

DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM TO PREPARE DELINQUENTS, DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS AND SLOW LEARNERS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. CORRESPONDENT C. R. JEFFERY, PH. D., PROJECT DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRY, EDUCATION CENTER, 1407 16TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20036. OTHER PERSONNEL JAMES L. JONES; JAMES CABBAGESTALK. INSTITUTIONS THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRY. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 1, 1967.

THIS EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH PROJECT IS UNDERTAKING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNIQUES AND DESIGNING OF PROCEDURES WHICH WOULD HELP IN THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. YOUTHS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 TO 21, WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND COME FROM A BACKGROUND LACKING CULTURAL EXCHANGES, ARE TO BE SOCIALLY REHABILITATED AND PREPARED FOR A MORE SOPHISTICATED VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. IN ADDITION, THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PREPARE INDIVIDUALS TO PASS A HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY EXAMINATION. TEN OF THE FIRST 17 WHO TOOK THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TEST (EQUIVALENCY EXAMINATION) WERE CERTIFIED. AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY, JOB PLACEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP ARE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM. THE PROJECT IS BASED ON MODERN LEARNING THEORIES, USING THE WORK OF E. F. SKINNER AND KURT LEWIN AS A THEORETICAL BASIS. IT IS APPLYING THEIR THEORIES WITH A MEANINGFUL REWARD SYSTEM TO SHAPE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND IMPROVE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE. AN EXPANSION OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAM HAS BEEN MADE TO INCLUDE CONVENTIONAL TEACHING METHODS COMBINED WITH THE USE OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DESIGN INSURES A TRANSITIONAL STAGE FOR INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION TO MORE SOPHISTICATED TYPES OF CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION. THE INITIAL STUDY GROUP HAS GROWN FROM 10 TO 40 YOUTHS WHO WERE DEFICIENT IN BASIC SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC SKILLS, DEVOID OF AN EDUCATIONAL TRADITION, WERE INADEQUATELY MOTIVATED AND WERE ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD SCHOOL, TEACHERS AND RESTRICTIONS OF CLASSROOM SITUATIONS. MANY OF THE STUDENTS LACKED ACADEMIC SKILLS, WERE NON-VERBAL AND WERE HIGHLY DELINQUENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE INTO THE PROGRAM. ALL STUDENTS HAVE MADE IMPROVEMENTS FROM THEIR INITIALLY PREDEVELOPED SOCIAL BEHAVIORS, WORK HABITS AND ACADEMIC SKILLS.

0100040219999

SPRINGFIELD FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. CORRESPONDENT MR. VITO A. CALECA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROGRAM AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT, ILLINOIS DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, 623 EAST ADAMS STREET, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, 62706. OTHER PERSONNEL BERNHARD W. KRAHN, INSTITUTIONS ILLINOIS DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; OFFICE OF CHIEF U. S. PROBATION OFFICER, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS; U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 28, 1969.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS WAS SELECTED AS THE SITE FOR ONE OF NINE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THE REHABILITATION OF THE MALE OFFENDER. THE OVERALL PROGRAM DIRECTOR, IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WILL COORDINATE AND DIRECT THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF ALL REGIONAL PROJECTS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS NATIONWIDE COLLABORATIVE FIELD EXPERIMENT IS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "INTENSIVE" VERSUS "CURRENT" REHABILITATION SERVICES PROVIDED TO FEDERAL OFFENDERS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THE SPRINGFIELD PROJECT COUNSELOR WILL PICK UP CASES TWO TO SIX MONTHS AFTER THE OFFENDERS' ASSIGNMENT TO PROBATION, PAROLE, MANDATORY OR UNSUPERVISED RELEASE STATUS. INTENSIVE REHABILITATION SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED TO A RANDOMLY SELECTED GROUP OF MALE OFFENDERS. THEY WILL BE ASSIGNED A SPECIAL COUNSELOR WHO WILL COORDINATE THE TRAINING, MEDICAL TREATMENT, ECONOMIC SUPPORT, JOB PLACEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES, AND WILL PROVIDE NEEDED COUNSELING. THE COUNSELOR WILL ALSO CONDUCT A FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION OF ALL CASES. OFFENDERS CAN QUALIFY FOR THE SERVICES ON THE BASIS OF SOCIAL AS WELL AS PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HANDICAPS. A RANDOMLY SELECTED CONTROL GROUP AND ALL OTHERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT WILL RECEIVE WHATEVER SERVICES WOULD BE NORMALLY AVAILABLE TO THEM. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SERVICES WILL INCLUDE RECOMMITMENT TO INSTITUTIONS, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND PERSONAL ATTITUDES. REPORTS WILL BE ISSUED WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES IN PUBLIC LAWS, REHABILITATION POLICIES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES.

0100040220999

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND CULTURE CHANGE. CORRESPONDENT MARY T. SHEPARDSON, PH. D., DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60637. INSTITUTIONS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE; NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL; NAVAJO TRIBAL COURTS. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD AUGUST, 1966.

AN ANALYSIS WILL BE MADE OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS IT DEALS WITH THE ELEVEN MAJOR CRIMES WHEN COMMITTED BY NAVAJOS ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION. THE PURPOSE IS TO THROW LIGHT ON POSSIBLE DIFFERENTIALS IN THE LEGAL TREATMENT OF INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN CRIMINALS IN UTAH, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO. IT WILL DEAL WITH INDIVIDUAL NAVAJO REACTIONS TO ACCULTURATIVE STRESS AND WILL ASSESS THE WEIGHT OF FACTORS, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SITUATIONAL, OR OF CULTURAL DEFINITION, IN THE PROVOCATION OF CRIME ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION. THE AMOUNT AND RATE OF SPEED AT WHICH A SIMPLE SOCIETY CAN INGEST AND INSTITUTIONALIZE

ALIEN LEGAL CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES WILL BE CONSIDERED. THIS PROJECT WILL SERVE TO ROUND OUT A STUDY OF NAVAJO LAW AND ORDER SYSTEMS THE INFORMALTRADITIONAL, THE LAND BOARDS AND GRAZING COMMITTEES OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL AND THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COURTS. IT WILL FILL A GAP IN THE STUDY OF NAVAJO SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

0100040221999

CONFIGURATIONAL APPROACH TO PROGRAM EVALUATION. CORRESPONDENT DR. ROBERT M. FRUNKIN, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, DURKHEIM INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 14152 SUPERIOR ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 44118. OTHER PERSONNEL WAYNE R. MUCCI; ROBERT GARNETT. INSTITUTIONS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; DURKHEIM INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. DATES FEBRUARY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL, 1967.

THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT AN INCREASING SOPHISTICATION IN THE PREDICTION METHODOLOGY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, AS WELL AS THE BEGINNING OF WORK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES (CALLED CONFIGURATION OF ATTRIBUTE MODELS) WHICH, IT IS HOPED, OVERCOME SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN METHODS BASED ON REGRESSION MODELS. THIS STUDY PROPOSES TO CONTINUE THE WORK ON CONFIGURATIONAL MODELS IN ORDER TO COLLECT DATA TO BE USED IN DEVELOPING A BASE EXPECTANCY TABLE WHICH CAN BE USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE TABLE WILL PREDICT THE PROPORTION OF RECIDIVISTS WHICH CAN BE EXPECTED AMONG GROUPS OF YOUTH ON PROBATION, ACCORDING TO THE COMBINATION OF INPUT VARIABLES WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE GROUP. IT CAN THUS BE USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMS RELATIVE TO THE DIFFERENTIAL RISKS PRESENTED BY THE YOUTHS IN THEM.

0100040222999

EFFECTS OF TOULUENE INHALATION ON DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN RATS. CORRESPONDENT WALTER W. LIPPERT, PH. D., 2020 AUBURN AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, 45219. OTHER PERSONNEL VYTAUTAS J. BIELIAUSKAS. INSTITUTIONS HAMILTON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, CINCINNATI, OHIO; LONGVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI, OHIO. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 3, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 30, 1967.

TOULUENE IS A BASIC INGREDIENT OF GLUE COMMONLY USED BY ADOLESCENTS IN STIMULATION BY GLUE SNIFFING. THIS PROJECT ADDRESSES ITSELF TO THE QUESTION OF THE DURATION OF THE EFFECT OF THIS DRUG AS WELL AS ITS EFFECT ON DISCRIMINATION LEARNING. THE RESEARCH IS BEING DONE WITH RATS, USING THE SKINNER BOX.

0100040223999

COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES. CORRESPONDENT CHARLES H. LEWIS, SUPERVISOR, COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES, COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 2510 BRODERICK TOWER, TEN WITHERELL STREET, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 48226. OTHER PERSONNEL ROBERTA V. HUGHES; KATHERINE LAIRD, JOSEPH NONEN. INSTITUTIONS DETROIT COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH; DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT, YOUTH BUREAU; DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT, WOMEN'S DIVISION; WAYNE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT; DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. CONTINUING.

COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES SEEKS TO (1) PROVIDE IMMEDIATE SUPPORTIVE SERVICES TO INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES AND THEIR

FAMILIES; (2) WORK TOWARD THE EFFECTIVE USE OF EXISTING COMMUNITY SERVICES AND RESOURCES; (3) IDENTIFY AND BRIDGE THE EXISTING GAPS IN AVAILABLE SERVICES WHERE POSSIBLE; (4) WORK TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT IN REACHING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ITS PURPOSE IS TO AID IN THE TREATMENT, CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BY ADDING TO THE METHODS FOR HANDLING YOUTH PROBLEMS AND TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE CAUSES OF THESE PROBLEMS. SERVICES INCLUDE INFORMAL COUNSELING FOR FIRST AND MINOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, REFERRAL TO APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS WHERE NEEDED. THE PROGRAM SERVICES BOYS AND GIRLS 10 TO 16 YEARS OLD IN SELECTED POLICE PRECINCTS IN DETROIT.

0100040224999

A STUDY OF DELINQUENCY AMONG JEWISH YOUTH IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR MAY V. SEAGOE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA. PERSONNEL JOY TORSTRUP MCALLISTER. INSTITUTIONS LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES. DATES BEGAN APRIL, 1964. COMPLETED JUNE, 1966.

TWO GROUPS OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED WHITE DELINQUENT BOYS RESIDING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WERE STUDIED. THEY WERE MATCHED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND AGE. THEY DIFFERED ONLY IN THAT ONE GROUP CONSISTED OF JEWISH BOYS AND THE OTHER GROUP CONSISTED OF PROTESTANT BOYS. THE STUDY IS INTENDED TO REVEAL THE EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY AMONG JEWISH YOUTH IN COMPARISON TO THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. USING THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT RECORDS, THE PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH BOYS ON WHOM DELINQUENCY PETITIONS WERE FILED OVER A ONE-YEAR PERIOD WERE COMPARED WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH BOYS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND A CONTROL GROUP OF WHITE PROTESTANT DELINQUENT BOYS. THE CASE HISTORIES OF THE BOYS WERE STUDIED.

0100040225999

PAROLE AGENT TRAINEE PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT EDWARD GROUT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ADULT PAROLE DIVISION, STATE OF COLORADO, ROOM 12, STATE SERVICES BUILDING, 1525 SHERMAN, DENVER, COLORADO. INSTITUTIONS SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE COLLEGE, DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, PUEBLO, COLORADO; COLORADO STATE DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLE. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1965. CONTINUING.

THE PAROLE AGENT TRAINEE PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR RECRUITMENT, SCREENING, SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PAROLE OFFICERS OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. THE TRAINING IS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE INDIVIDUAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED IN CASEWORK AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF ORIENTATION, REQUIRED READING OF SELECTED BOOKS, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, ROTATING JOB ASSIGNMENTS AND ONE WEEK OF INTENSIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING WITH INSTRUCTION FROM THE FACULTY OF SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE COLLEGE. DURING THE YEAR TRAINEES ARE FORMALLY RATED FIVE TIMES. UPON FULFILLING REQUIREMENTS, THEY ARE PROMOTED TO PAROLE AGENT WITH CERTIFIED STATUS.

0100041496999

RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUNG OFFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED SUSPENSION OF PROSECUTION FOR SERIOUS CRIMES IN 1961.

CORRESPONDENT: NILS ELMHAMMER, BUREAU DIRECTOR, STATISKA
CENTRALBYRAN, FACK, STOCKHOLM 27, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS:
NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
DATES: BEGAN AUGUST, 1965. COMPLETED MAY, 1966.

FIVE THOUSAND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN SWEDEN, BETWEEN THE AGES
OF 15 AND 18 IN 1961, WHO WERE GRANTED SUSPENSION FROM
PROSECUTION IN THAT YEAR OR WHO WERE SENTENCED BY THE
COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE WILL BE STUDIED TO OBTAIN
STATISTICS ON RECIDIVISM FOR THE PERIOD 1961 TO 1964.
THE PROJECT DEALS ONLY WITH SERIOUS CRIMES AS DEFINED IN
THE SWEDISH CRIMINAL CODE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED
AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF
EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON
CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES
AS PROJECT =173.)

0100041497999

THE OFFENSE OF RAPE SEEN FROM A CRIMINOLOGICAL POINT OF
VIEW. CORRESPONDENT: JUR. KAND. STEN HOLMBERG,
KEVINGERINGEN 18, DANDERYD, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS:
UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY,
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1964.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1966.

THIS STUDY INCLUDES ALL CASES OF RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE
REPORTED TO THE SWEDISH POLICE IN 1960. THE PROJECT
CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS. THE FIRST PART IS A DESCRIPTIVE
STUDY OF THE CRIME, BASED ON POLICE REPORTS. A CODE
SHEET OF 100 VARIABLES WILL BE USED TO RECORD DATA. THE
SECOND PART OF THE STUDY CONCERNS THE BACKGROUND DATA ON
CONVICTED OFFENDERS. IT IS BASED MAINLY ON THE TREATMENT
REGISTER OF THE SWEDISH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. (THIS
PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION
CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF
BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH
COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF
EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =181.)

0100041498999

SELF-REPORTED CRIMINALITY IN SWEDEN. (THE SWEDISH PART
OF A JOINT SCANDINAVIAN PROJECT.) CORRESPONDENT: BIRGIT
WERNER, DROTTNING KRISTINAS VAG 63, MARIESTAD, SWEDEN.
INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF LUND, DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY, SWEDEN; SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR
CRIMINOLOGY; SWEDISH COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.
DATES: BEGAN 1963. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO GATHER DATA WHICH CAN BE USED
FOR CONTROL OF THE OFFICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND FOR
COMPARISONS OF SWEDISH CRIMINALITY WITH CRIMINALITY IN
THE OTHER SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. INTERVIEWS WERE HELD
WITH ALL CONSCRIPTS IN MALMO IN 1963 (240,000
INHABITANTS) AND IN STOCKHOLM (800,000 INHABITANTS) AND
SODERTALJE (40,000 INHABITANTS) IN 1964. SUBJECTS WERE
MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 19 YEARS OLD. THE 1963 DATA HAVE
BEEN PARTLY PROCESSED. A CORRELATION BETWEEN CRIME AND
URBANIZATION HAS BEEN FOUND. BOTH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE COMMITTED A CRIME AND THE EXTENT AND SERIOUSNESS
OF THEIR OFFENSES ARE GREATEST IN MALMO AND SMALLEST IN
SMRISHAWN, WITH THE AREA SURROUNDING MALMO TAKING AN
INTERMEDIATE POSITION. VERY LITTLE CORRELATION WAS FOUND
BETWEEN CRIME AND SOCIAL CLASS. SONS OF WORKERS WERE
FOUND TO BE SLIGHTLY OVERREPRESENTED IN THE CRIMINAL

GROUP. THE MORE CRIMES A PERSON HAS COMMITTED THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD THAT HE WILL HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE POLICE AND WILL HAVE RECEIVED MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENT. THE LOWER ONE'S SOCIAL STATUS, THE GREATER THE RISK OF BEING KNOWN TO THE POLICE AND OF BEING PUNISHED. THE OFFENSE MOST FREQUENTLY PUNISHED IS A TRAFFIC OFFENSE. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED A WARNING OR A FINE FOR A TRAFFIC OFFENSE VARIES LITTLE WITH EDUCATION. CONSEQUENTLY, THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION (OR SOCIAL GROUP) AND POLICE CONTACT IS STRENGTHENED IF TRAFFIC OFFENSES ARE EXCLUDED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =187.)

0100041499999

THE 1956 CLIENTELE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. CORRESPONDENT: IBA SVAHN, PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATOR, ROYAL SWEDISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, NORRBACKAGATAN 80, STOCKHOLM VA, SWEDEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: KRISTINA BRANDT-HUMBLE; GITTE SETTERGREN; KERSTIN ELMHORN; SVEN AHNSJO. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ROYAL COMMITTEE, SWEDEN; UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, INSTITUTE OF MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY; UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, STATISTICAL INSTITUTE; ROYAL SWEDISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN 1959. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

THIS STUDY PROPOSES TO GIVE A THOROUGH DESCRIPTION OF A GROUP OF 500 YOUTHFUL FIRST OFFENDERS, 11 TO 15 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN STOCKHOLM AND A CONTROL GROUP OF 300 NON-OFFENDERS MATCHED ACCORDING TO AGE AND BACKGROUND. THE STUDY WILL TRY TO EXPLAIN SOME OF THE CAUSAL FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IT CONSISTS OF FOUR PARTS: SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND FOLLOW-UP. THROUGH THE USE OF INTERVIEWS, QUESTIONNAIRES AND OFFICIAL RECORDS, THE SOCIOLOGICAL PART OF THE STUDY WILL COLLECT THE FOLLOWING DATA ON THE SUBJECTS: HOME CONDITIONS; SCHOOL EXPERIENCE; FRIENDS; HOBBIES; ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION; RELIGIOUS HABITS AND ATTITUDES; CONDITIONS RELATED TO THE CRIME; SELF-REPORTED CRIMINALITY; OFFICIALLY RECORDED CRIMINALITY; RECORDED ALCOHOL ABUSE; AND CONTACT WITH WELFARE AUTHORITIES. THIS PART OF THE STUDY WILL TEST THE HYPOTHESIS: (1) AN INSUFFICIENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NORM SOURCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE NORM SYSTEM OF SOCIETY IMPLIES A RISK FOR THE TRANSFER OF DEVIANT NORMS. (2) EMOTIONAL DEFICIENCIES IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS IMPEDE TRANSFER OF SOCIETAL NORMS. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PART OF THE STUDY WILL ATTEMPT TO VERIFY THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DEFICIENT CONTACT WITH PARENTS, ESPECIALLY AT AN EARLY AGE, WILL RESULT IN AN INSUFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGO-FUNCTIONS, INSUFFICIENT MORAL INTEGRATION AND A LOW TOLERANCE FOR CONFLICT TENSIONS, FEAR AND AGGRESSIVE IMPULSES. DEFICIENCIES IN BASIC CONFIDENCE, RESIGNATION AND NEGATIVE MILIEU EXPECTATIONS WILL ARISE. THESE FACTORS MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL OR ASOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. INSTRUMENTS USED IN THIS PART OF THE RESEARCH WILL BE THE RORSCHACH TEST AND A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED ADOLESCENT APPERCEPTION TEST (TAT-TYPE). RESULTS FROM ALL THREE PARTS WILL BE ANALYZED TOGETHER. A NUMBER OF CENTRAL FACTORS WHICH HAVE BEEN EVALUATED IN EACH PART WITH DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS WILL BE COMPOUNDED ACCORDING TO CLINICAL EVALUATION PRINCIPALS. THE FOLLOW-UP STUDY WILL BE CARRIED OUT WHEN THE SUBJECTS REACH THE AGE OF 18. ON

THE BASIS OF STATISTICS OF RECIDIVISM AND REPEATED DEMONSTRATION OF FACTUAL CRIMINALITY, THE MATERIAL CAN BE DIVIDED INTO NEW COMPARISON GROUPS. ONCE MORE, THE PRIMARY DATA WILL BE ANALYZED WITH CRIMINALITY AT ENROLLMENT AS THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECTS =166, =167, =168, =169.)

0100041500999

DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL IN HELSINKI. CORRESPONDENT: ANTERO AARVALA, TRAFFIC ENGINEER, HUOPALAHENTIE 15 C 49, HELSINKI 33, FINLAND. INSTITUTIONS: ALCOHOL-POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE; THE FINNISH FOUNDATION FOR ALCOHOL RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 16, 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY, 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO FIND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DRINKING DRIVERS AND NON-DRINKING DRIVERS. SUBJECTS ARE 1,186 MEN FROM HELSINKI WHO HAVE DRIVEN WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND A COMPARISON GROUP OF 634 MEN SELECTED FROM THE DRIVING LICENSE REGISTER. DATA IS COLLECTED ON AGE, SOCIAL CLASS, PLACE OF BIRTH, DRIVING LICENSE, VEHICLE, ETC. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =205.)

0100041501999

HOMICIDE IN HELSINKI IN 1950-1965. CORRESPONDENT: TIMO AHO, II LINJA 15 A 17, HELSINKI, FINLAND. INSTITUTIONS: SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ALCOHOL STUDIES, FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1, 1966.

THE IMPORTANT VARIABLES IN THIS STUDY OF 400 HOMICIDES COMMITTED IN HELSINKI FROM 1950-1965 ARE: (1) THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM; (2) THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM; (3) THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE CRIMES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =206.)

0100041502999

ROAD TRAFFIC ASOCIALITY. CORRESPONDENT: ANTTI ALHA, M. D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, THE TRAFFIC SAFETY ORGANIZATION TALJA, FINLAND. INSTITUTIONS: THE TRAFFIC SAFETY ORGANIZATION TALJA, FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

THE FREQUENCY AND GENERAL STRUCTURE OF ROAD TRAFFIC ASOCIALITY AND DRUNKEN DRIVING IS BEING STUDIED. AN EXTENSION OF THE PROJECT INVOLVING PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND TREATMENT IS PLANNED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY.)

0100041503999

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: AN INTERVIEW STUDY.
CORRESPONDENT: KAUKO KAMARAINEN, RESEARCH ASSISTANT,
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, TAMPERE, FINLAND. INSTITUTIONS:
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, RESEARCH INSTITUTE. DATES: BEGAN
APRIL 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1967.

QUESTIONNAIRES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MALE JUVENILE
PRISONERS IN PRISON AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY. THE
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME SITUATION AND THE PERSONALITY
CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO THE CHOICE OF A DEVIANT
REACTION ARE BEING STUDIED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED
AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF
EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON
CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES
AS PROJECT =203.)

0100041504999

MURDER (ARSON). CORRESPONDENT: O. KATILA,
PSYCHIATRIST, HESPERIAN SAIRAALA, VALSKARINK 2, HELSINKI,
FINLAND. OTHER PERSONNEL: AARRE LAPPALAINEN; INKERI
ANTTILA. INSTITUTIONS: CENTRAL PRISON, FINLAND. DATES:
BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

THE POPULATION FOR THIS STUDY COMPRISES ALL PERSONS
GUILTY OF ARSON WHO HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BY THE CENTRAL
MEDICAL BOARD IN ORDER TO DETERMINE INSANITY. MOST OF
THE VARIABLES STUDIED ARE OBTAINED FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC
EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED PERSON. (THIS PROJECT WAS
COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S
FILES AS PROJECT =207.)

0100041505999

CRIMINALITY DURING MILITARY SERVICE. CORRESPONDENT:
LIISA TUOMI, PURJET 7K 368, HELSINKI 96, FINLAND.
INSTITUTIONS: HUVUOSTARENS UTBILDNINGSAVDDELNING,
FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN DECEMBER 15, 1965. ESTIMATED
COMPLETION DECEMBER 15, 1966.

THE CRIMINALITY OF YOUNG MEN IN FINLAND WAS MEASURED
BEFORE AND DURING MANDATORY MILITARY SERVICE. THE
POPULATION CONSISTED OF ALL MEN ENTERING THE SERVICE IN
1966 (2500). THE MILITARY UNIT, THE SIZE OF THE UNIT,
THE EMERGENCE OF INFORMAL GROUPS AND SEVERAL OTHER
FACTORS WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS
GIVEN TO MEN WORKING AS SEAMEN. PERSONAL DATA ARE
COLLECTED THROUGH THE USE OF QUESTIONNAIRES. THE AIM OF
THE STUDY IS TO FACILITATE THE FUTURE ALLOCATION OF
SERVICE MEN TO DIFFERENT MILITARY UNITS AND TASKS. (THIS
PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION
CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF
BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH
COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF
EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =209.)

0100041506999

PUBLIC SENSE OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE.
CORRESPONDENT: KLAUS MAKELA, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE,
PITKANSHILLANRANTA 38, HELSINKI, FINLAND. INSTITUTIONS:

THE FINNISH FOUNDATION FOR ALCOHOL STUDIES; INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, HELSINKI, FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1966.

A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF FINNISH ADULTS (2,023) WAS INTERVIEWED TO STUDY THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S SENSE OF JUSTICE. A LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF CRIMINAL CASES WAS PRESENTED TO THOSE INTERVIEWED. RESPONDENTS INDICATED THE PUNISHMENT THEY CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR EACH OF THE CRIMES. THE SAME QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO ALL FINNISH CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES AND THEY WERE ASKED TO SPECIFY THE SENTENCE FOR EACH CRIME ACCORDING TO FINNISH CRIMINAL LAW. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA WILL: (1) COMPARE THE ATTITUDES TOWARD JUSTICE OF DIFFERENT SEGMENTS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION; (2) ANALYZE THE VERBALLY RECORDED JUDICIAL BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF JUDGES; (3) COMPARE THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S SENSE OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =204.)

0100041507999

SHOPLIFTING IN HELSINKI. CORRESPONDENT: PATRIK TORNUDD, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, PITKANSELLANRANTA 38, HELSINKI, FINLAND. OTHER PERSONNEL: KIRSTI VARTIOVAARA. INSTITUTIONS: CENTER FOR CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN FINLAND; INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, HELSINKI, FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY, 1966.

THIS EXPLORATIVE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PRIMARY DATA ON THE SHOPLIFTER. ALL PERSONS APPREHENDED FOR SHOPLIFTING IN FOUR DEPARTMENT STORES IN HELSINKI DURING ONE YEAR'S TIME WERE INTERVIEWED. IN ADDITION TO PERSONAL DATA, SCHOOL CHILDREN WERE ASKED ABOUT THEIR POCKET MONEY AND THE INCIDENCE OF SHOPLIFTING AMONG THEIR CLASSMATES. DATA CONCERNING THE OFFENSE AND THE DETECTION OF THE OFFENSE WERE ANALYZED WITH A VIEW TOWARD FACILITATING THE PLANNING OF FUTURE COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST SHOPLIFTING. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =199.)

0100041508999

RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT: A. WESTLING, ASSISTANT CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST, PORSTTIGEN 6C, MANSAS, HELSINGFORS, FINLAND. DATES: BEGAN 1959. CONTINUING.

RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUNG OFFENDERS IS BEING STUDIED WITH REFERENCE TO: (1) THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINALITY IN FINLAND; (2) SOCIAL BACKGROUND FACTORS; (3) VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS; (4) CRIME; (5) REACTIONS TO CRIME. SUBJECTS ARE 2,700 MALE AND FEMALE YOUNG OFFENDERS, 15 TO 20 YEARS OLD. DATA IS GATHERED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON

CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =210.)

0100041509999

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DARK NUMBER (UNKNOWN OFFENSE) ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS. CORRESPONDENT: SVEN RENGBY, BUREAU DIRECTOR, PARKVAGEN 54, NASBYPARK, SWEDEN. INSTITUTIONS: SWEDISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD, FEBRUARY, 1967.

THE INFLUENCE OF UNKNOWN OFFENSES ON THE ACCURACY OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS IS BEING STUDIED. THE FIRST PART OF THE WORK DEALS WITH STATISTICS ON RECIDIVISM; THE SECOND PART DEALS WITH THE TIME SERIES OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BOTH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON CRIMINOLOGY. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =171.)

0100041510999

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRANSMISSION OF MALICIOUS FALSE ALARMS FROM FIRE ALARM BOXES. CORRESPONDENT: JAMES G. O'HANLON, DEPUTY CHIEF, CITY OF NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 2, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1966.

AN ANALYSIS WILL BE MADE OF THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRANSMISSION OF MALICIOUS FALSE ALARMS FROM FIRE ALARM BOXES. RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH ALARM BOX ANALYZED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS TRANSMITTED.

0100041511999

AN ASSESSMENT OF WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INMATES SELECTED FOR THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, MADISON, WISCONSIN, 53702. PERSONNEL: JAMES CAMPBELL; AL MARSTON; JAMES COWDEN; DAVID JOHNSON. INSTITUTIONS: WISCONSIN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION; WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, BUREAU OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN JULY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST, 1967.

THIS PROJECT WILL FOCUS ON AN INTENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THOSE INMATES FROM THE WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INCLUDED IN A WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM. ANOTHER PROJECT (P 1783) WILL INVOLVE A BROAD ASSESSMENT OF INMATES FROM ALL ADULT INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAM. AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN ANY SUCH PROGRAM INVOLVES THE SELECTION OF INMATES WHO WILL FUNCTION PRODUCTIVELY, AND WHO WILL PROFIT FROM THE PROGRAM. HENCE, THIS STUDY WILL ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE CRITERIA USED FOR SELECTING INMATES, AND THE EFFECT OF THE PROGRAM UPON THEIR SUBSEQUENT INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT. AS A FIRST STEP IN THIS STUDY, SUBJECTS (N=50) INDICATING AN INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM WILL BE ASSESSED BY MEANS OF THE 16 P. F. PERSONALITY TEST, A GROUP INTELLIGENCE TEST, APTITUDE AND INTEREST TESTS. TWICE THE NUMBER NEEDED FOR THE PROGRAM WILL THEN BE SELECTED (APPROXIMATELY 30 INMATES) AND THOSE ACTUALLY INCLUDED WITHIN THE PROGRAM (THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP, N=15) WILL BE RANDOMLY DRAWN FROM THIS GROUP, WITH THE

REMAINDER REPRESENTING THE CONTROL GROUP. THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ABOVE SUBJECTS REPRESENTS THE BEGINNING PHASE OF THIS STUDY. AS MORE INMATES BECOME INVOLVED IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, THEY WILL BE SIMILARLY SUBDIVIDED INTO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS AND ASSESSED IN THE SAME MANNER. BOTH THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS SHOULD THUS BE APPROPRIATELY EQUIVALENT IN TERMS OF THE SELECTION CRITERIA. THE SUBJECTS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP, I.E., THOSE INMATES INCLUDED WITHIN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, WILL THEN BE ASSESSED CAREFULLY WITH RESPECT TO HOW WELL THEY FUNCTION ON THE JOB. IN THIS MANNER, THE VALUE OF THE SELECTION CRITERIA CAN BE ASSESSED. IN ADDITION, THE INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WILL BE COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CONTROL GROUP. THIS WILL PROVIDE A MEANS OF ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM AS A REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURE. FINALLY, BOTH THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS WILL BE COMPARED IN INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT WITH A SECOND CONTROL GROUP, CONSISTING OF THOSE INMATES WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR, BUT WHO WERE NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR INCLUSION WITHIN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM. THIS WILL PROVIDE A FURTHER MEANS OF ASSESSING THE SELECTION CRITERIA AS WELL AS THE REHABILITATIVE EFFICACY OF THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM. COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE THREE GROUPS DESCRIBED ABOVE WILL BE MADE THROUGH THE USE OF PARAMETRIC PROCEDURES, IN THE CASE OF TEST DATA, AND NONPARAMETRIC PROCEDURES, IN THE CASE OF RATING DATA.

0100041512999

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTER FOR HANDICAPPED INMATES. CORRESPONDENT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, MUNICIPAL CENTER, 300 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20001. PERSONNEL: RUBEN S. HORLICK. INSTITUTIONS: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, THE YOUTH CENTER, LORTON, VIRGINIA; U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 3, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1966.

A SHORT TERM SURVEY, LIMITED IN SCOPE, WAS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO THE PREPARATION OF A PROPOSAL FOR A COMPREHENSIVE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FACILITY, INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM AND RESEARCH EVALUATION PROJECT IN WHICH THE ENTIRE RANGE OF REHABILITATION SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED TO HANDICAPPED PRISON INMATES. A PRELIMINARY STUDY WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO DEVELOP THE BEST POSSIBLE INSIGHTS BEFORE THE PLANNING OF THE PROPOSED FACILITY IS BEGUN. TO THIS END, A SITE VISIT WILL BE MADE TO SELECTED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH A VIEW TO UNDERSTANDING BOTH PHYSICAL PLANT AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE; AT THE SAME TIME EXPERT OPINION WILL BE SOUGHT FOR THIS PURPOSE. UPON CONCLUSION OF THIS STUDY, A DETAILED REPORT OF VISITS AND CONSULTATIONS WILL BE PREPARED AND TRANSMITTED TO THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION AS PART OF THIS PLANNING GRANT. THEREAFTER, ON THE BASIS OF THE PLANNING GRANT REPORT, A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL FOR A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FACILITY FOR HANDICAPPED PRISONERS WILL BE DEVELOPED AS AN APPLICATION FOR A DEMONSTRATION AND RESEARCH GRANT.

0100041513999

AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOPATHS. CORRESPONDENT: DR. HAROLD VETTER, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY

OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND. OTHER PERSONNEL:
REED ADAMS. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND;
OFFICE OF U. S. PROBATION OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION
SEPTEMBER, 1967.

THE RESEARCH WILL TEST THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES. (1) THE
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT GRADIENTS OF
PSYCHOPATHS ARE THE SAME. (2) THE NEED FOR, AND
SATIATION THRESHOLD OF, SENSORY STIMULATION IS GREATER
FOR PSYCHOPATHS THAN NORMALS. (3) PSYCHOPATHS DO NOT
COMPREHEND AND USE THE CONCEPT OF PAST AND FUTURE IN THE
SAME MANNER AS NORMALS. (4) PSYCHOPATHS AND NORMALS
DIFFER IN THE PERCEPTION OF REINFORCEMENTS AS POSITIVE,
NEGATIVE, OR NEUTRAL. (5) PSYCHOPATHS AND NORMALS DIFFER
IN THE PERCEPTION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT. A RANDOM EXAMPLE
OF PRIMARY PSYCHOPATHS, AS DEFINED BY CLECKLY IN THE MASK
OF SANITY (1955), AND NEUROTIC PSYCHOPATHS WILL BE DRAWN
FROM AN INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION. THE HYPOTHESES
WILL BE TESTED BOTH BY LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND BY
CLINICAL EVALUATION. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE LENDS
TENTATIVE SUPPORT TO THE HYPOTHESES.

0100041514999

AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF REDUCED PROBATION CASELOADS.
CORRESPONDENT: L. R. ADAMS, U. S. PROBATION OFFICER, U.
S. DISTRICT COURT, 3RD AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C. OTHER PERSONNEL: HAROLD VETTER.
INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHOLOGY; MONTGOMERY COUNTY PEOPLE'S COURT FOR JUVENILE
CAUSES, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND. DATES: BEGAN 1965.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVEALS LITTLE EMPIRICAL
KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS
CASELOAD SIZES. IN ORDER TO GATHER DATA ON THIS QUESTION,
A STRATIFIED SAMPLE OF HIGH AND LOW CASELOADS WAS DRAWN
AND COMPARED ACCORDING TO RECIDIVISM RATES.

0100041515999

PROBATION PROGRAM OF THE MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL COURT OF
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA. CORRESPONDENT: DR. LEO H. WHINERY,
COLLEGE OF LAW, OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA.
OTHER PERSONNEL: J. PATRICK HART; WILLIAM R. HOOD;
WILLIAM SCHOTTSTAEDT. INSTITUTIONS: MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL
COURT OF NORMAN, OKLAHOMA; OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE
OF GROUP RELATIONS; OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1964.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH, 1967.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM OF
PROBATION SERVICES, FOR ADOLESCENT MALE HABITUAL
MISDEMEANANTS, WAS CONDUCTED. A PROGRAM SUITABLE TO THE
OPERATION OF A MUNICIPAL COURT, WAS ARRANGED AND PUT INTO
ACTION. REHABILITATION THROUGH PROBATION WAS SOUGHT FOR
TRAFFIC OFFENDERS AND OTHER MISDEMEANANTS. TRAFFIC
OFFENDERS WERE GIVEN INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND GROUP
THERAPY USING STIMULUS MATERIAL SELECTED ACCORDING TO
EXPRESSED INTERESTS OF THE PROBATIONER. THE ORGANIZATION
AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EVALUATED AFTER
SIX MONTHS AND TWELVE MONTHS OPERATION. RESULTS INDICATE
POSITIVE AND SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN OFFENSES FOR THOSE
TREATED UNDER THE PROGRAM.

0100041516999

GENERAL COMPUTER MODEL. CORRESPONDENT: CARL RAVENS, INSPECTOR, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 240 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10013. OTHER PERSONNEL: DANIEL J. DUFFY; NORBERT HAUSER; SAMUEL D. SHERRID. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 1, 1968.

A MATHEMATICAL COMPUTER MODEL WILL BE DEVELOPED WHICH CAN STIMULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT UNDER VARIOUS URBAN CONDITIONS. IT IS HOPED TO DISCOVER WHICH MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE THE BEST, WHICH FACTORS WOULD BE SIGNIFICANT AND WHICH WOULD HAVE LITTLE OR NO EFFECT. THE MODEL WILL INDICATE WHICH POLICE STATISTICS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED OR REFINED WITH THE AIM OF IMPROVING POLICE DECISION MAKING.

0100041517999

UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM FOR BOYS FROM MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS. CORRESPONDENT: G. C. LANSING, DIRECTOR, UPWARD BOUND, MT. ANGEL COLLEGE, MT. ANGEL, OREGON. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; MT. ANGEL COLLEGE, OREGON. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1, 1967.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED SO THAT 60 HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS CAN MOVE SOCIALLY AND ACADEMICALLY FROM THE ELEVENTH GRADE TO COLLEGE CLASSROOM AT THEIR OWN RATE. THE SUBJECTS, MALES AND FEMALES RANGING IN AGE FROM 17 TO 22, WILL SPEND EIGHT MONTHS IN RESIDENCE ON THE MT. ANGEL COLLEGE CAMPUS. THE PROJECT WILL TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND ACADEMIC SURVIVAL ARE TOOLS WHICH CAN BE TAUGHT SEPARATELY FROM SUBJECT MATTER.

0100041518999

DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS MANUAL. CORRESPONDENT: ASSOCIATED PUBLIC-SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS, INC., P. O. BOX 306, NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLORIDA, 32069. PERSONNEL: J. R. MCMILLIAN, JR. INSTITUTIONS: ASSOCIATED PUBLIC-SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS, INC.; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN MAY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 15, 1967.

THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT, PUBLICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF A PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURE MANUAL TO BE USED AS A SPECIALIZED BASIC TRAINING AND PROCEDURAL FORMAT BY COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL OF ALL PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES IN TOWNS, COUNTIES, AND STATES. IT IS HOPED THAT WITH THE USE OF THIS MANUAL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, COMMUNICATIONS OPERATING PROCEDURES WILL BECOME MORE STANDARDIZED, THE USE OF LIMITED FREQUENCY SPECTRUM WILL BE MADE MORE EFFECTIVE, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE INCREASED. INCORPORATED IN THE MANUAL WILL BE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROPER USE OF TELEPHONE AND OTHER WIRE LINES SERVICES, SUCH AS LETS. A SPECIAL SECTION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE INCLUDED

0100041519999

THE APPROVED SCHOOL SYSTEM: AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE YOUNG OFFENDER IN ENGLAND. CORRESPONDENT: JULIUS I. CARLEBACH, LECTURER IN EDUCATION AND TUTOR IN ADVANCED STUDIES IN RESIDENTIAL WORK WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 35 BERKELEY SQUARE, BRISTOL 8, ENGLAND. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND. DATES: BEGAN 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THE MAIN HYPOTHESIS OF THIS STUDY IS THAT MANY DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ARE DUE TO A WEAKNESS IN THE ORGANIZATION SYSTEM OF APPROVED SCHOOLS. THE PROBLEM IS EXAMINED AT THREE LEVELS. (1) HISTORICAL. THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM HAVE BEEN TRACED TO SHOW THE GROWTH OF CONCEPTS AND METHODS AND TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN INHERENT AND TRADITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS. (2) STRUCTURAL. THE SCHOOLS ARE RUN BY VOLUNTARY MANAGERS AND SINCE NO SERIOUS ATTEMPT HAS SO FAR BEEN MADE TO STUDY THEIR FUNCTION AND EFFECTIVENESS A SURVEY WAS MADE OF ALL MANAGERS THROUGH A QUESTIONNAIRE. THE SECOND PART OF THE STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH THE ANALYSIS OF THIS SURVEY. (3) FUNCTIONAL. TO OBTAIN A FORMAL DEFINITION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS OF THE SYSTEM, AN UNSELECTED SAMPLE OF 100 BOYS ADMITTED TO A CLASSIFYING SCHOOL CONSECUTIVELY FROM A RANDOMLY CHOSEN DATE HAS BEEN STUDIED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TREATMENT PROPOSALS MADE IN THE CLASSIFYING PROCESS. A NUMBER OF TREATMENT GOALS HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM THIS SAMPLE. IN A FINAL PART, THREE IMPORTANT FACTORS WILL BE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM: (1) THE NATURE OF THE DECISION MAKING PROCESSES IN DETERMINING POLICY; (2) THE EXERCISE OF LEADERSHIP; (3) THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY MANAGEMENT IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT CONDITIONS.

710004152999

ADOLESCENT MORALITY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A PSYCHO-CULTURAL STUDY OF MORAL VALUES OF ADOLESCENTS IN A MONTREAL DISTRICT. CORRESPONDENT: PROFESSOR DENIS SZABO, PH.D., DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, QUEBEC. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANCYNE GOYER. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, QUEBEC. DATES: BEGAN JUNE, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1969.

IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT GIVEN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY IN WHICH THE MATERIAL POSSIBILITIES OF ACHIEVING A SATISFACTORY STATUS ARE AVAILABLE TO VIRTUALLY EVERYONE THROUGH FREE EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, IT IS INDIVIDUAL SENSITIVITY TO DIFFERENT VALUES TRANSMITTED BY VARIOUS MILIEUS WHICH ENGENDER DELINQUENT OR NORMAL BEHAVIOR. THE SENSITIVITY TO VALUES DEVELOPS IN A PARTICULAR CLIMATE CREATED BY THE FAMILY AND TAKES INTO ACCOUNT AGE, LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, SOCIALIZATION, ETC. THREE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF ADOLESCENTS, 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD, WILL BE DRAWN FROM THE LOWER, MIDDLE, AND UPPER SOCIAL CLASSES OF MONTREAL. THE DEGREE OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF THESE ADOLESCENTS WILL BE DETERMINED WITH THE AID OF QUESTIONNAIRES OF THE "SELF-REPORT" TYPE. AN ATTEMPT WILL THEN BE MADE TO RELATE THE DEGREE OF ADAPTATION OF THESE ADOLESCENTS TO THEIR VALUES AND MORAL ATTITUDES, AS WELL AS TO THEIR TYPES OF IDENTIFICATION TO THE FIGURE-ROLES (PARENTS, EDUCATORS, PEERS, ETC.). A PILOT STUDY DONE IN 1964-1965 (SEE CP 1505, CURRENT PROJECTS IN THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOLUME IV, WINTER 1963-1964)
SHOWED THAT WITH PROPER MEASUREMENT, THE PECULIAR VALUE
SYSTEM OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS CAN BE IDENTIFIED.

0100041521999

REDIRECTION OF ILLEGITIMATELY PREGNANT TEENAGE GIRLS
LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. CORRESPONDENT: MRS. EDITH ZOBER,
RESEARCH DIRECTOR, IOWA CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY, 1101
WALNUT STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA. OTHER PERSONNEL:
MERLIN TABER; MILFORD BARNES; ADA DUNNER; C. HINTZ;
ELIZABETH S. TURNER; LILLIAN TAYLOR. INSTITUTIONS: IOWA
CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY; U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
DIVISION OF RESEARCH. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1965.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1, 1968.

AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO REACH ILLEGITIMATELY PREGNANT
TEENAGE GIRLS LIVING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND TO USE THE
PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE BABY TO HELP THE
GIRL ACHIEVE A FUTURE PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR THAT WILL MEET
HER NEEDS IN A CONSTRUCTIVE WAY. SERVICES WILL BE
OFFERED IN HER OWN COMMUNITY, WHERE FEASIBLE, OR
ELSEWHERE WHEN THERE IS REASON FOR REMOVING HER FROM THE
COMMUNITY. THIS IS A MULTIFACETED PROGRAM OF SOCIAL,
EMOTIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT. THE
PROJECT WILL INVOLVE USING THE PERIOD BEFORE THE BIRTH OF
THE CHILD TO REDUCE IMMEDIATE LIFE PRESSURES, TO PROVIDE
A PERIOD OF NURTURING AND TO PLAN EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL
AND SOCIAL SERVICES. AFTER DELIVERY, THE GIRL WOULD BE
HELPED TO CARRY OUT A PLAN FOR HERSELF AND WOULD BE
OFFERED THE APPROPRIATE SERVICES. THE LONG RANGE
OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO KEEP THE ILLEGITIMATELY
PREGNANT GIRL IN HER OWN COMMUNITY WHERE POSSIBLE AND TO
IMPROVE COMMUNITY SERVICES TO THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are selected for inclusion in the Abstracts section of this Volume.

Acta Criminalogiae et Medicinae Legalis
Japonica
(Tokyo, Japan)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales Internationales de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria
y Disciplinas Conexas
(Quito, Ecuador)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Bewährungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences
de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of
Social Therapy
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Crime and Delinquency
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Criminal Law Bulletin
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)

Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)

Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)

Derecho Penal Contemporaneo
(Mexico 7, D.F.)

Die Polizei
(Cologne, Germany)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
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Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Fordham Law Review
(New York, New York)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Golttdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal of Penology and Crime
Prevention
(London, England)

Howard Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

Issues in Criminology
(Berkeley, California)

JAG Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and
Police Science
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation,
Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)

Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)

Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Key Issues
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kriminalistik
(Cologne, Germany)

Kriminalvården
(Stockholm, Sweden)

Law and Order
(New York, New York)

Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)

Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)

Legal Aid Review
(New York, New York)

Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen
(Amsterdam, Holland)

Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

- Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)
- Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)
- Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)
- Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)
- Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und
Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)
- Municipal Court Review
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- National Prisoner Statistics
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- National Sheriff
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- Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Criminologie
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- New York University Law Review
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- Pennsylvania Association on Probation,
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- Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)
- Perspective
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- Police
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- Police Management Review
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- Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)
- Probation
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- Probation and Child Care
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- Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
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- Recueil de Droit Pénal
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- Research Review - Department of
Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)
- Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)
- Review of the Youth Protective Services
(Montreal, Canada)
- Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e
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(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Revista De Estudios Penitenciarios
(Madrid, Spain)
- Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)
- Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de
Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)
- Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit
Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)
- Revue Internationale de Criminologie
et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)
- Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)
- Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)
- Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)
- Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)
- Social Defence
(New Delhi, India)
- Southern California Law Review
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- Sovietskaya Yustitsiya
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- Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
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Tennessee Law Review
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Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht
(Amsterdam, Holland)

University of California Los Angeles
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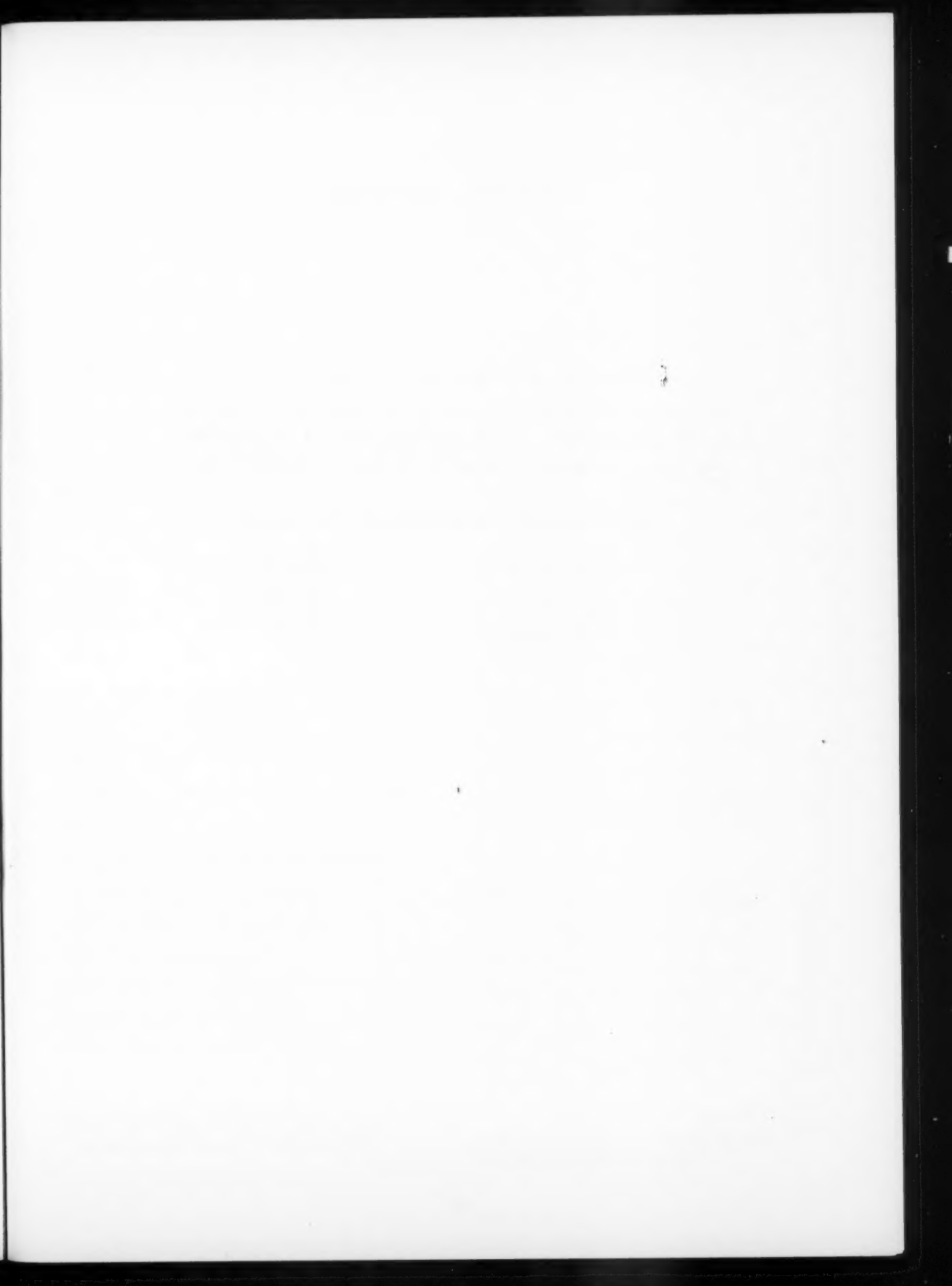
Wisconsin Law Review
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(Düsseldorf, Germany)



NOTE ON USE OF INDEX IN THIS ISSUE

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